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Affairs of State.

By Burton E. Stevenson

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CHAPTER XV.

"Be Bold, Be Bold."

Lord Vernon, no doubt, would have spoken with less acerbity but for the fact that his nerves were jangling badly. The lift was started promptly, but it required all his self-control to remain seated in his chair during the slow progress upward of the great machine of which Monsieur Pelletan was so proud. Scarcely had the door of his apartment closed behind him, when he threw aside the invalid trappings with a perfect fury, sprang from his chair, and hastened into the inner room. Collins and Blake were seated at a table there, laboring with a telegram in cipher.

"What's the matter now?" demanded Collins, sharply, as he looked up and saw Vernon's disordered face.

For answer, Vernon took from his pocket a folded paper and tossed it on the table.

Collins picked it up, opened it, and read its contents.

"Well?" he said, looking up with a sigh of relief. "If this is the note you wrote those Rushford girls, I must say I think you've done a mighty wise thing to get it back. It was a dangerous thing to have lying around. Have you had a quarrel?" and he grinned a little maliciously.

"Collins," said Vernon, coldly, "you have the poorest conception of good taste of any man I know, and I know some awful bounders. But I won't quarrel with you now, for you'll be grinning on the other side of that ugly mouth of yours anyway in about a minute. Will you kindly examine this piece of paper?" and he tore a leaf from his notebook.

Collins, biting his lips until they bled, took it and looked it over with frowning and puzzled countenance.

"Well?" he asked, at last.

"The note I sent the Misses Rushford," said Vernon, quietly, "was written on a leaf from the notebook, which I tore out just as I did that one you have in your hand," and he sat down and stared out of the window, across the gray dunes and the gray sea to the gray horizon.

Collins, with compressed lips, held the two pieces of paper up to the light and compared their texture. Then he got to a small pocket magnifying glass and examined through it the writing on the note.

"It's a tracing," he said, at last, "and a mighty clever piece of work. The paper, too, is very like."

"But it's not the same," put in Vernon.

"Oh, no, it's not the same."

"Do you mean this is a forgery?" burst out Blake, hoarsely, snatching up the note and staring at it.

"Undoubtedly," answered Collins, coolly, but his face was very dark. "The forger, clever as he was, could scarcely expect to be so fortunate as to duplicate the paper. And then, of course, he couldn't foresee that it would be turned over to you. But he did very well. Now let's have the story."

"Miss Rushford had the note in her desk," said Vernon, shortly. "She missed it last night and went to tell her sister of the theft. When she returned to her room and began a systematic search, she found it slipped among some note-paper in the drawer where she had placed it. She returned it to me this morning."

"Without suspecting that it was a forgery?"

"Certainly."

"And you didn't tell her?"

"No."

Collins sat for a moment staring down at the note.

"Which reminds me," he remarked, at last, "that Markeld spent the evening with the Rushfords."

"Well, what of it?" demanded Vernon, sharply, wheeling around. "What is it you mean to insinuate?"

"My dear sir," answered Collins, suavely, "I insinuate nothing. I was merely remarking upon the coincidence. If I did not happen to know all the circumstances, I might have been led to suggest that, as only one Miss Rushford is devoted to you——"

Vernon sprang to his feet with such wrath in his face that Collins stopped abruptly.

"It was well you stopped," said Vernon, savagely. "Another word, and by heaven——"

"Don't be a fool!" Collins broke in. "I'm not afraid of you nor your threats. This forgery, of course, is the work of that French spy——"

A servant tapped at the door and handed in a card.

Collins took it, glanced at it, and looked up with a little smile of satisfaction.

"It's Tellier," he said. "I was expecting him; he was certain to come to us. Leave him to me," and he went out, closing the door behind him.

Monsieur Tellier was even more effulgent than usual. There was upon his face a smile of supreme self-satisfaction. He had reason to believe that he had achieved a good stroke, and he was resolved to make the most of it. He had dreamed dreams and seen visions—one vision in particular which included within the same circumference himself and a certain frail fairy of the Robiniere who had always regarded him with disdain. Now all that was to be changed! So he greeted Collins with a self-assurance and aplomb quite removed from his ordinary manner.

Collins confronted him with the card still between his fingers, and returned his greeting with the utmost coldness.

"You wished to see me?" he asked.

"Pardon," corrected Tellier, "it is Lord Vernon I wish to see."

"Lord Vernon is ill and sees no one."

Tellier gave his mustachios a supercilious twirl.

"You still maintain that farce?" he queried. "I assure you that for me it has long since lost its novelty."

Collins took a step towards the door. "Shall I show you out?" he asked.

"No—not yet," and Tellier smiled provokingly.

"You would really better let me show you out," said Collins, quietly. "In another moment, I shall probably kick you out."

Tellier's face turned a deep purple and his white teeth gleamed behind his moustache.

"Have a care!" he said, hoarsely. "That expression will cost you dear!"

Collins smiled contemptuously.

"Oh," he retorted; "so it's blackmail! I might have known from your appearance. Well, my dear sir, you have mistaken your men. You have nothing which we care to buy. You would better go."

A purple vein stood out across Tellier's forehead, as he came a step nearer.

"Do not be too sure, monsieur," he said. "You play a bold game, but it does not for an instant deceive me. Lorn Vernon is no more ill than I. It is useless to deny it—I have that here which proves it—written with his own hand—yes, pardie, written in my presence!" and with trembling fingers he took from his pocketbook a folded slip of paper.

"Indeed?" said Collins, with mild curiosity. "This is truly wonderful," and he held out his hand.

But Tellier drew back a step, unfolded the note and held it open between his fingers.

"You may read it," he said, his eyes flashing with triumph. "But come no nearer."

Collins leisurely got out his monocle, polished it with his handkerchief, adjusted it, and scanned the note.

"Really," he said, "unless you can hold it a little steadier, I fear I can't read it."

Tellier steadied his hand by a mighty effort, and watched him, his eyes shining. But the face of the Englishman did not change—not in a single line, not by the merest shadow.

"Very interesting, no doubt," said Collins, dropping his glass, "to those who care for backstairs intrigue. Is it this note that you wish to sell?"

"Oh, not that," corrected Tellier, with a little offended gesture, his self-assurance back in an instant. "You mistake me—I am not of that sort at all. On the other hand, it is frienship for you which brought me here. I have no wish to injure you, monsieur, and you yourself, of course, perceive fully what a disaster it would be should this note be placed in certain hands."

"To what adventure does the note refer?" queried Collins.

"It refers to the adventure of Lord Vernon with the two Americans on the afternoon of his arrival. He has, no doubt, mentioned it to you."

"Lord Vernon has had no adventure since his arrival here," retorted Collins, coldly. "But go ahead with your story."

"As I was saying," continued Tellier, "I am a poor man. I have my future to consider—I cannot afford to throw away this opportunity which chance has placed in my hands. I will be reasonable, however—I will not ask too much—a hundred thousand francs——"

"Tellier," Collins interrupted, with a gesture of weariness, "I have not the least idea what you mean. But I do know that you have been hoaxed, that you are the victim of some deception, that somebody is making a fool of you. A hundred thousand francs! And for that note! Why, man, you are mad or very, very drunk! We don't want the note. We have no concern in it!"

"No concern in it!" shrieked Tellier. "When it is written by Lord Vernon!"

"Lord Vernon did not write it," retorted Collins, coolly.

"I saw it—with my own eyes I saw it!"

"Then your eyes deceived you. Evidently you are not acquainted with Lord Vernon's writing, my friend. Shall I show you a sample? Wait."

He went to a desk, got out a despatch-box, unlocked it, and ran rapidly through its contents, while Tellier watched him with bloodshot eyes.

"This will do," Collins said, at last. "A note to Monsieur Delcasse, with which you are perhaps familiar, since it has recently been made public. Look at it."

Tellier almost snatched it—one glance was enough. There was absolutely no resemblance between that tall, angular hand and the writing of the note. He looked at the signature, at the seal—there could be no doubting them. His lips were quivering, his fat cheeks hanging flaccid, as he handed the paper back.

"You are playing with me," he said, thickly. "What I have seen, I have seen. What I know, I know. You cannot trick me. I will go to the Prince of Markeld—to Prince Ferdinand himself——"

"To whomever you please," interrupted Collins, "only go at once," and he snatched open the door.

Tellier hesitated an instant, glanced at the other's face, and went.

And Collins, closing the door behind him, mopped the perspiration from his forehead.

"Well done, my friend," he said; "exceedingly well done!"

And with that, he turned back to the inner room.

"Dad," began Susie Rushford, that evening, gently but firmly taking away the paper over which her father was engaged. "I wish you would devote that massive brain of yours to this Schloshold-Markheim muddle for a few moments, and give me the benefit. It's quite beyond me, and I'm nearly worried to death over it. I want your advice. Now, in the first place, why should Lord Vernon play off sick? It seems such a little thing to do."

"'Tall oaks from little acorns grow,'" quoted her father. "This little thing may have big consequences."

"I didn't mean little that way," explained Susie. "I meant little in a moral way."

"Well, my dear," said her father reflectively, "everything is fair in love, war and diplomacy. Your diplomat, when he is busy at his trade, seems to lose sight of fine moral distinctions. Even the greatest of them have sometimes stooped to acts decidedly small, and yet in private life they were doubtless honorable men. It's a good deal like a political campaign in the United States, where men who are usually honest will lie about the other side, without any twinges of conscience—there's even a loop-hole in the libel law for them to crawl through, made, it would seem, especially for their benefit. So, I think, we may pass up the moral objection."

"But what does he hope to accomplish, dad?" persisted Susie. "What can he accomplish by merely sitting still?"

"A great many things may be accomplished by sitting still" said her father, puffing his cigar reflectively. "It is one of those simple things which are sometimes very difficult to do. I've found that out, more than once, in the course of my checkered career."

"Now that we are through with precept, let us pass on to example, you dear old philosophical thing!" laughed Susie. "What should you say Lord Vernon hoped to accomplish in this instance?"

"It seems very plain," said Rushford, "though, of course, I may be mistaken. But I fancy he believes that while he is playing 'possum here, Emperor William, who is not especially renowned for patience, will settle the question of succession without asking any one's advice—as, I must say, he seems to have a perfect right to do. In that case, it would, of course, be too late for England to interfere; she could only express her regrets to Prince Ferdinand, and send her congratulations to Prince George. So if Markeld doesn't get a chance to say his little speech within the next two or three days, I don't believe he'll ever get a chance."

Susie nodded thoughtfully.

"The Prince ought to be able to reason that out for himself, oughtn't he?"

"I should think so, if he can see farther than his own nose. Were you thinking of going to his assistance? Take my advice, my dear, and refrain. You and Nell are altogether too deep in it, as it is."

Again Susie nodded.

"Thank you, dear," she said, and taking him by either ear, she kissed him between the eyes. "Now, I think I'll go to bed. I've a mighty knotty problem on hand and I've got to work it out right away."

"Can I help any more?"

"No," and she shook her head decidedly. "This is one of those odious problems which one has to work out alone. It reminds me of our school examinations, where we were on honor not to ask any help. Only," she added with a sigh, "this is far more serious. Goodnight."

"Goodnight," said her father, and watched her until the door closed behind her. Then he turned again to his paper.

Susie alone in her own room, sat with her head in her hands, staring out across the moonlit beach. Away in the distance she could see the little breakers washing white upon the sand; to the left stretched the long, brilliant promenade of the Digue, ending in the glare of light which marked the Casino.

"The peace of Europe!" she murmured. "The peace of Europe! I wonder if he was merely trying to frighten me?"

And she shivered a little at the remembrance of Lord Vernon's words, as she arose to go to bed.

(To be continued.)

Angels.

In the old days God sent His angels oft
To men in threshing floors, to woman pressed
With daily tasks; they came to tent and croft,
And whispered words of blessing and of rest.

Not mine to guess what shape these angels wore,
Nor tell what voice they spoke, nor with what grace
They brought the dear love down that evermore
Makes lowliest souls its best abiding place.

But in these days I know my angels well;
They brush my garments on the common way,
They take my hand and very softly tell
Some bit of comfort in the waning day.

And though their angel names I do not ken,
Though in their faces human love I read,
They are Godgiven to this world of men,
God sent to bless it in its hours of need.

Child, mothers, dearest wife, brave hearts that take
The rough and bitter cross, and help us bear
Its heavy weight when strength is like to break,
God bless you all, our angels unaware!

—Margaret E. Sangster.

The Interstate Commission and the Railroad Tariff

By A STATION AGENT

A GREAT army of railroad employes are facing a situation made almost unbearable by the tariff situation at the present time. It is not a question of how they are going to put in the long winter evenings, but they are wondering how they will be able to find time to accomplish all their work during the cold, blustery days.

The serious problem that confronts them at this season of the year is the fact that they will have to leave their warm fireside at an unusually early hour, hasten to the little depot and clean out the dusty stove, kindle the fire and, prepare to have a warm waiting room for the country passengers who will soon begin to arrive for the morning train. Most of them have pride enough to want their waiting rooms to look clean and respectable and will, therefore, sweep and dust everything clean before the first patron arrives. This will require an early beginning, for the farmer patrons are usually early to the train. They must think of the 12 or 15 trips each day to and from the postoffice to deliver the mail for the rural routes and the village patrons. If the weather is stormy and the trip uncomfortable, they know they must go promptly, for Uncle Sam demands that there be no failure of the mails. The railroad companies emphasize this fact with $1 fine for each failure to deliver the mail to the train, and holds the agent responsible for the safety of the mail until delivered to the postoffice. They are impressed with the fact that, if the pouch is thrown off the train and buried in the snowdrift by the way-station, that they must safely recover it and deliver it to the postoffice regardless of the uncomfortableness of the driving storm of sleet, rain and snow.

The morning train thunders in, makes its stop, the conductor calls, "all aboard," and on they go, leaving the agent a bundle of correspondence from the division and general offices, the accounting department and the tariff bureau. The division and general offices request full explanations as to why you did or did not do so on a half dozen different matters, considered by them of vital importance to the welfare of the company, and without which it would be impossible for them to operate. The accounting department corrects some real or imaginary error in your accounts and adds an imperative demand that you correct your records accordingly, (they never correct errors in the general accounting offices), and the tariff bureau hands you herewith a package of 123 or more supplements to the tariffs on file in your office.

These supplements read about as follows: "Supplement No. 73 to tariff No. 2685. This supplement cancels supplement No. 72, same being rejected by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Supplement No. 73 in effect and contains all changes." The agent reads over these changes and tries to charge his mind with the importance of remembering that this new order will govern when he makes another waybill under the direction of this tariff.

The tariffs on file in his office contain more printed matter than an international cyclopedia, and although this supplement deluge is of almost daily occurrence, he knows that he must "keep posted" on the tariffs and be able to answer any and all questions on rates, routes and classifications at all times when it is demanded by the patrons of his station. While he is poring over this important subject, and committing to memory the salient points in the 123 supplements, he hears his office call on the wire and hastens to answer the call and copies a message from the general superintendent demanding that he get some report off on the next train under penalty of rigid disciplining. He drops the tariffs with a sigh, wondering when he will have time to post himself on the 2695 tariffs, the 3791 supplements and the 1376 circulars that govern the movement of freight to and from his station. He gathers together the necessary data for the report required by the general superintendent, provides the necessary blank and seats himself at the desk and begins to assemble the information when, again the click of the telegraph instrument warns him that he is wanted by the dispatcher. Rushing to the instrument table he copies an order for "Extra 6749 south to meet No. 82 at the first station south of him, No. 82 will take siding." He must not forget to have his order board in proper position to stop the train to whom the order is addressed, and he must feel the importance that attaches to the correct delivery of this order so as to not endanger any lives or property. Again the dispatcher calls him and gives him a message for Extra 6749 to pick up his southbound cars and requests that he have them properly listed and located so as not to delay the extra when they arrive at his station.

He grabs his overcoat and, with yard book and pencil in hand plunges out in the snow and walks up one track and down the others until he has located and listed all the cars that are ready for movement south. Returning to the office he finds that Farmer Kline is waiting to get a package that he recently ordered from Sears-Roebuck & Co.

The bill for freight charges is presented to the farmer and the agent is at once asked to explain why the railroad charges the awful sum of 33 cents for carrying a package of 12 pounds weight from Chicago to this little village in Western Ohio. The agent must be courteous in explaining that the Interstate Commerce Commission and the State Railway Commission have placed their approval on tariff No. 1976, which says that the minimum charge to be collected for a single shipment like the one in question is 33 cents and that he, Farmer Kline, could have had 100 pounds carried for the same charge.

The bill is paid and the agent goes out across the tracks to the freight house and finds the package for the farmer, and as he is leaving, politely requests him to come again, saying, "when you are ready to send in another order, come down to the station and buy your money order instead of going to the post office. You know I am agent for the express company and their orders are the very best mediums for transporting money."

The agent does not tarry long to talk to the farmer, as he hears the extra coming and must be ready to deliver the order and message to them. Returning to the office, he finds an old lady waiting to inquire the passenger fare to Pineville, Ind. She explains that she is contemplating a visit to her daughter. He takes down the file of passenger tariffs, and after a careful search discovers that he has no rate to Pineville, but will gladly ask the division passenger agent to name the fare, and will inform her just as soon as the reply reaches him. The old lady says that she will go Christmas.

The tariffs are put away in their accustomed places, and he turns to hear the call of the Western Union relay office. He clicks his signature and the relay office begins "hear city Ck 19 paid 3 extra. Delivery charges guaranteed." Then follows the message to Farmer Owens that his father is dead in Bosworth, Wisconsin. "Funeral Thursday, come at once." Farmer Owens lives three miles in the country, and the delivery being guaranteed the agent knows that this message must be delivered without any delay.

After repeated attempts he learns that no one will venture out in the storm to deliver the message for the charges, so he does the only thing left for him to do.

He asks permission from the dispatcher to be absent from the office for a sufficient time to drive to Owens' home. The dispatcher gets a full explanation of the matter and reluctantly gives his consent. The agent makes the trip to the country, explains, as well as he can from memory, the fares, changes and connections necessary to reach Bosworth.

He does not get a reply to his request to the D. P. A. in regard to the correct fare to Bosworth, so when the Owenses come in to board the evening train he figures the fare on a mileage basis, sells the tickets, and in due time gets a correction from the auditor of passenger accounts telling him that he undercharged 35 cents on the tickets, and that he must correct his records accordingly and remit the balance at once.

Farmer Owens says that he paid all the company asked for the tickets when he bought them and that they got enough money for them anyway, and that he will not pay the difference. The agent does all that is left for him to do, pays it himself to the amount of $1.40.

The only consolation he has is the fact that he is one of a great army of workers who are giving to the public their best services in a position in which all are compelled to rely on his honesty, integrity and fidelity in matters that they would be completely lost upon without him, and his heart swells with pride and a feeling of brotherly love at the thought of the general helplessness of the average traveling public. The true agent knows that there are some employes that are a disgrace to the great army of which he is a member, but he is conscious of the fact that it is a rare exception only.

He does not grumble at the many burdens imposed upon him by the company and its patrons, but he does feel at times that the press could do him and his fellows a great and lasting service if it would start a crusade that would result in the establishment of a universal tariff on a mileage basis that would govern on all railroads alike, thereby doing away with the enormous library of tariffs that are so ambiguous that the world at large could possibly know no more about than the average Hottentot knows about Greek and Hebrew. If this tariff could be abolished it would reduce the duties of the railroad agent to such an extent that he would have an opportunity to look after the interests of the company and its patrons at his station to such an extent that it would go far to establish the friendly relations that are necessary to the success of any business.

While the agent is proud of the fact that the general public has great confidence in his ability to serve their interests he knows that many of his duties are made so by laws governing the transportation companies, which laws are made by people that have no conception of what they are imposing on the agent when they are placed on the statutes.

They should be simplified to very last degree. We now have on record the remark of one of the heads of the departments referred to, that the commissions are not a success in rate regulation, and it is the opinion of a vast majority of those engaged in railroad work that the commissions will never be successful until they investigate the business from the very beginning and learn from the bottom up the needs of every department.

Make these several thousand tariffs, circulars and classifications into one simple and comprehensive volume that can be interpreted by all, and lessen that burden. The commissions will then have taken the longest stride toward success in regulating rates charged by common carriers.

The Strange Case of Eleanor Cuyler

BY KINGSLAND CROSBY

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Wotsirb seized the bull's-eye from Winthrop, and ran through one room after another of the house.

"They've skipped!" he exclaimed. "Come along——"

The painter and Hambidge followed him out of doors again, where he he paused long enough to sweep the open space with his lantern. Suddenly his eye caught a light object lying on the ground close to the fringe of the forest; and all three ran toward it, Winthrop reaching it first and picking it up.

"Barrett's hat!" he cried. "They're in the woods somewhere!"

"Not so loud," Wotsirb cautioned. "Steady there! Go softly."

He quickly swept his light this way and that over the ground close to the trees, then darted forward:

"They went in here—where the bushes are beaten down! The trail is plain as can be. Keep close together, and don't shoot unless you have to—you might hit Miss Cuyler or your friend."

While the detective was speaking he and the two others were pushing rapidly ahead; but soon he halted.

"What's the matter?" asked Hambidge.

"The gang has separated," Wotsirb replied, swinging his light to one side. "Some of them kept straight ahead, and others turned off here to the left. . . . We have only one bull's-eye," he added after an instant of reflection, "and we'll have to keep together."

Then tey plunged forward again as fast as they could go in the thick, deep, overgrown forest, beating their way through bushes, springing over faller timber, avoiding pitfalls—when suddenly dead ahead of them came a flash of light and the crack of a revolver. Wotsirb dropped to earth, shutting off his bulle's-eye as he did so, and the others fell alongside of him. A second later the shot was repeated, and then came two more. Wotsirb quickly wormed himself along the ground, whispering:

"Come on, both of you—get out of range!"

There was absolute silence for a few moments. Then almost simultaneously three revolvers cracked, the bullets whizzing over their heads, cutting twigs in their flight, and "spatting" as they were stopped by tree trunks.

"We'll surround them," whispered the detective. "I'll go straight ahead, Winthrop around to the left, Hambidge to the right. Be careful of your guns—we might hurt each other—now go!"

Stooping low the detective darted forward, and Hambidge sped off to the right, while Wintrop dived through a barrier of bushes to the left.

For a while the painter found it hard going, particularly as he tried to the utmost to move quietly; but soon he found himself in a part of the forest comparatively bare of undergrowth. The moon shone down brightly. He could see every stone, every fallen tree, and was able to run as noiselessly as an Indian. Then he stopped short—off there where Wotsirb should be he heard a fusillade of shots.

Winthrop stood motionless, wondering whether he ought to keep on or go to the other's assistance. He was just starting forward again, when he heard something rushing through the woods, coming from the right; and he barely had time to step back of a great oak tree before he made out the figure of a man in full flight, headed directly toward him. Mindful of Wotsirb's warning about using his revolver, Winthrop remained rigid as a statue, confident that he had not been discovered. Another moment, and the flying figure was just in fornt; then croucing low, he sprang from back of the tree, caught the other just below the knees, and they rolled over and over on the stony ground.

Neither uttered a word. Both fought desperately, for they knew what the contest meant. Once the stranger got his fingers on Winthrop's holster and tried to wrench out the revolver, but at the same instant Winthrop gripped his antagonist's throat and shoved his chin upward with all his strength. The next second the painter was hurled over on his side, losing his hurled over o nhis side, losing his hold on the other man, who suddenly shook himself free, and with a swish vanished in the forest.

For an almost imperceptible fraction of time Winthrop lay there, dazed. Then he sprang to his feet, and was starting after the stranger when he heard Wotsirb's voice.

"Winthrop! Hambidge!" the detective shouted, swinging his light upward to show where he was. "This way, men! This way!"

Wotsirb had just stumbled over something—a man's body lying face downward flat on the ground. One hand gripped a revolver; the other, stretched out ahead, held a golden disc that shone brightly as the bull's-eye flashed on it. And, a dozen feet beyond, the lantern revealed a young woman firmly bound to a tree—her head bowed forward, her eyes closed.

Whipping out his knife, the secret service man cut the cords binding her, and laid her carefully on the ground. Quickly he listened to her heart, felt of her pulse; and as Hambidge and Winthrop arrived, he said:

"She's living! . . . Look after your friend, there, he's hurt."

Again the detective bent over the motionless girl, raising and lowering her arms. He turned back her closed eyelids, and looked keenly at the pupils so revealed; then, much relieved, he glanced at the others who had turned Barret over so that he rested more easily.

"How is he? Done up bad?"

"No, I think not," Winthrop replied, going to where the detective was busily chafing Eleanor's arms. "Do you think Miss Cuyler will come out of it?"

"I think she will. Looks as if they'd merely kept her doped—morphine, perhaps, or knock-out drops. Hambidge, get some water from the brook there and sprinkle it in your friend's face."

"He's breathing pretty heavily," said the lawyer, "but I can't find any wound except a lump back of his left ear."

"Blackjack probably, or brass knuckles," Wotsirb commented. "He'll be all right after you get the water . . . Here, Winthrop, help me raise Miss Cuyler to her feet. That's the way, she'll be better, soon."

They walked the girl back and forth a few times, when she trembled, and opened her eyes. First she gave the stranger on her right a look of fear mingled with despair; then, turning to the other man, she stood still, gasped, and sobbed aloud, crying:

"Sheldon! Sheldon!"

"Yes," he responded, "I'm here—it's all right, Eleanor. We have found you, and you're safe now with friends of mine. The—the others have gone."

"Guess we'd better go back to the house so you can sit down, Miss Cuyler," suggested Wotsirb. "I'll give you a little brandy and you'll feel stronger."

It was a slow journey, for she seemed very weak, and as they arrived at the home, Barrett came up to the steps leaning on Hambidge. "How is she?" he anxiously whispered.

"Getting along finely," Winthrop replied. "Wotsirb is bringing a cot out here for her to rest on—and we ought to have a fire, Hambidge."

The girl, who was sitting beside him on the steps, raised her head and smiled.

"That would be nice," she murmured; "a fire, I mean."

"Nicest thing in the world!" Barrett exclaimed. "We'll have on started in half a minute!"

He sprang to his feet, and stepped forward; then suddenly sat down again. "I'm a bit dizzy," he explained.

"Oh, are you hurt?" she cried.

"No, not at all—Sheldon, or somebody just bumped into me in the dark, that's all," he remarked lamely. "Now don't you worry about yourself or me, or anything else," he continued impetuously. "You're safe now, and tomorrow you'll be back home—if you're well enough to travel."

"I'll go anywhere!" she exclaimed with sudden strength. "I want to go soon—now! When can we start?"

"We will start as soon as we can get a carriage, right after daylight," Wotsirb replied quietly, coming out of the house with a cot-bed. "But I want you to lie down here for a while."

As she did so, Barrett pulled Wotsirb to him.

"The gang!" he whispered. "Where are they? I heard them plan to start across country for Oil City!"

"Easy, easy," said the detective. "I'll have men here soon to round them up. They ought to be well on the way by this time. Here, Winthrop, you and your friends stay by Miss Cuyler. Give me the bull's-eye. I must go down the road and meet my force."

Taking the lantern he hurried away, turning in the direction of Tyson's farm; and near the outer limits of Pithole saw half a dozen figures running toward him in the darkness.

"Halt!" he shouted, swinging his light. "I'm Wotsirb—who are you?"

"Thompson, from Buffalo, and Bailey, from the Pittsburg office!"

"Come on, quick! . . . Now listen," he added, as they grouped themselves around him. "Somewhere off in the woods back there are two men and

WEBSTER, THE MAN WITH THE BIG WAY

From Reminiscences of James K. Hosmer, LL. D., in the New York Post.

DANIEL WEBSTER came home to die in 1852. He was plainly failing fast, but the state for which he stood hoped for the best, and arranged that he should speak, as so often before, in Faneuil hall. As I walked in from Harvard College, over the long "caterpillar bridge" through Cambridge Street and Dock Square, my freshman mind was greatly perplexed. My mother's family were perfervid abolitionists, accepting the extremest utterances of Garrison and Wendell Phillips. I was now in that environment, and felt strong impress from the power and sincerity of the anti-slavery leaders. Filmore and his postmaster-general, N. K. Hall, were old family friends. We children had chummed with their children. Their kindly, honest faces were among the best known to us in the circle of our elders. I had learned to respect no men more. I was about to behold Webster, Fillmore's chief secretary and counsellor. On the one hand he was much denounced, on the other adored, in each case with fiery vehemence; and in my little world, the contrasting passions were wildly ablaze. In the mass that crowded Faneuil Hall we waited long, an interval partly filled by the eccentric and eloquent Father Taylor, the seamen's preacher, whom the crowd espied in the gallery and summoned clamorously. Mr. Webster came at last tumultuously accompanied and received, and advanced to the front, his large frame, if I remember right, dressed in the blue coat with brass buttons and buff vest usual to him on public occasions, which hung loosely about the attenuated limbs and body. The face had all the majesty I expected, the dome above, the deep eyes looking from the caverns, the strong nose and chin, but it was the front of a dying lion. His color was heavily sallow, and he walked with a slow, uncertain step. His low deep intonations conveyed a solemn suggestion of the sepulchre. His speech was brief, a recognition of the honor shown him, an expression of his belief that the policy he had advocated and followed was necessary to the country's preservation. Then he passed out to Marshfield and the deathbed. What he said was not much, but it made a strange impression of power; and here I am minded to tell a story. Sixty years ago when I was ensconced in my smug youth, and could 'sit and grin' like Dr. Holmes, I heard a totterer whose ground was the early decades of the last century, chirp as follows:

"This Daniel Webster of yours! Why, I can remember when he had a hard push to have his ability acknowledged. We used to aver that he never said anything, and that it was only his big way that carried the crowd. I have in mind an old-time report of one of his deliverances. 'Mr. Chairman (applause) I did not graduate at this university (greater applause), at this college (tumultuous applause). I graduated at another college (wild cheering with hats thrown in the air). I graduated at a college of my native state' (convulsion of enthusiasm, during which the police spread mattresses on the sidewalk to catch those who jumped out of the window in excitement."

That day in Faneuil Hall I felt his "big way" and it overpowered, though the sentences were really few and commonplace. What must he have been in his prime? What sentences in the whole history of oratory have more swayed men than those he uttered! I recall that in 1861 we young men of the north did not much argue the question of the right of secession. The constitution was obscure about it, and one easily became befogged if he sought to weigh the right and the wrong of it. But Webster had replied to Hayne. Those were the days when schoolboys "spoke pieces," and in thousands of schoolhouses the favorite piece was his matchless peroration. From its opening, "When my eyes shall be turned to behold for the last time the sun in the heavens," to the final outburst, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!" it was all as familiar to us as the sentences of the Lord's Prayer, and scarcely less consecrated. No logical unraveling of the tangle, but that burning expression of devotion to the Union, lay behind the enthusiasm with which he sprang to arms. The ghost of Webster hovered in the battle smoke, and it was his call more than any other that rallied and kept us at the firing line.

I think my mother told me once that on the canal-boat as we went west in the 30s, we had Webster for a time as a fellow-passenger, who good-naturedly patted the heads of the two little boys who then made up her brood. I wish I could be sure that the hand of Webster had once rested on my head. His early utterances as to slavery are warm with humane feeling. I have come to feel that his humanity did not cool, but he grew into the belief that agitation at the time would make sure the destruction of the country, in his eyes the supreme calamity. The injustice, which had come down from antiquity, and had not been recognized as injustice until within a generation or two, might wait a generation or two longer before we dealt with it. Let the evil be endured a while that the greater evil might not fall. I neither defend or denounce him. I am only remembering now. And what an image it is so stately and so solemn!

The Mate Got Square.

National Monthly.

The mate had been enjoying a day's jamboree and in the ship's log for the day the captain had inscribed the following:

"Mate drunk to-day."

On the following day, after he had sobered up, the mate sought the captain.

"Captain, you're not going to let that stand there in the log, are you?" he asked.

"You were drunk yesterday, isn't that true?" asked the captain.

"Yes, it's true," replied the mate.

"Well, as long as it's true it stands in the log," said the captain.

A few days later the captain was scanning the log and he came across the following:

"The captain sober today."

"What do you mean by inserting in the logthat I am sober to-day?" he asked of the mate.

"It's true isn't it?" the mate inquired.

"Of course it's true. I was never known to be drunk in all my life," said the captain.

"Well, as long as it's true, it stands in the log," replied the mate.

COST OF THE PHILIPPINES

THE recent statement of the chief of staff that the cost of maintaining the army in the Philippines, in excess of what the cost would have been had the troops been maintained in this country, has amounted to $167,466,403 is being widely printed, but seems to be misinterpreted, says the New York Tribune. The figures given cover the cost not only of the military occupation but of the conquest of the Philippines, which was propely a part of the expense of the Spanish war, and, moreover, the entire cost of constructing fortifications etc., for the protection of the military base which this country has held it important to establish in the archipelago.

"Obviously the expense of establishing and maintaining a military base in the Far East should be treated as distinct from the cost to the United States of the Philippine Islands. No one would think of including the cost of the fortifications, dry docks, etc., at Pearl Harbor in a calculation of the cost to the United States of administering the affairs of Hawaii. According to the military authorities, the base in the Philippines is an asset rather than a liability, and it would have been established had that been possible even if the United States had not acquired the archipelago as a result of the Spanish war.

"The cost of putting down the Aguinaldo insurrection and subduing the hostile Filipinos, as has been said, was a part of the expense of the Spanish war. In calling for information regarding the cost of maintaining the troops in the Philippines, as compared with maintaining them in the United States, Congress probably wanted definite figures which would have excluded both the sources of expense noted. But it so framed its question as to call for a much broader and less definite statement, and unfortunately there is nothing in the reply of the chief of staff to afford the information which would be of most interest to those anxious for the facts.

"The Philippines are, to an exceptional degree, self-supporting. All the expenses of the island are paid from their own revenues, and they do not even enjoy the benefits of the Federal postal service, judiciary, lighthouse service, Agricultural Department, etc., as is the case with Hawaii, Alaska, and Porto Rico. The only cost to the Federal government of retaining the Philippines is the difference in the expense of maintaining 17,000 troops there and maintaining them in this country and the expense of transportation. Nor can all of this properly be charged to the Philippines, for the military base there would have to be garrisoned, as will the military posts on the Isthmus of Panama.

"There are no figures available to show just what the comparative expense is, but it is noteworthy that the cost of rations for the troops in the Philippines is 24½ cents a day, as compared with 22¾ cents in the United States and 38.9 cents in Alaska. Roughly computed, the additional cost for rations would amount to about $107,587 a year for the 17,000 troops, to which something would have to be added for the maintenance of barracks and quarters and for transportation. At this rate it would take some time to reach any such figure as $167,000,000."

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N. L. HUGGINS.
Welch, Ark.

Personally appeared before me this 20th of September, 1909, N. L. Huggins, who subscribed the above statement and made oath that the same is true in substance and in fact.

W. A. PAGE, J. P.

Letter to
Dr. Kilmer & Co.,
Binghamton, N. Y.

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a woman. I want them. They are on the jump, understand? Another woman and three friends are at that house where you see the light. Let them alone."

"Very good, sir," said Bailey. "I'll start with my men around to the north, while Thompson and his men beat in from the west."

"Get busy," Wotsirb commanded; "and when you find them, report to me."

The two parties of detectives separated and silently sped away in the darkness, while Wotsirb made his way back toward the fire. He had much to think of. First of all his business was to restore Miss Cuyler to her father. It was safe for her to travel, he thought; at any rate he would run the risk, as it was highly desirable to get her within reach of a physician, in case she should develop serious illness as a result of the shock of her nervous system. Then, if possible, he must have an interview with the fugitives who were out there in the woods. He hoped they would be captured before sunrise—he had a few words to say to them.

"Oh, Mr. Hambidge," he called, as he approached the house.

"What is it?" asked the lawyer, coming to him.

"Somewhere between here and Tyson's farm you'll find the wagon we came out here in, and another like it. Go there, please, and tell the drivers to get ready to take us back to Titusville right after daylight. Then push on to Tyson's, and buy whatever you can find for breakfast—coffee, eggs milk, bread, and so on. We can cook it out here. Bring young Jim Tysor back with you to get his colt."

Hambidge started on the errand, Wotsirb kept on toward the house, meeting Barrett on the way.

"Anything new?" he asked briefly.

"Miss Cuyler's getting along O. K.," the New Englander replied. "Heart action somewhat accelerated, of course, and respiration not quite normal; but otherwise in a satisfactory condition."

"Are you a doctor?" the secret service man said, with a smile.

"Yes," Barrett replied. "At least I used to be. I don't practice nowadays."

"Luck again!" Wotsirb mentally exclaimed; then said aloud: "It is necessary for me to know Miss Cuyler's actual condition."

"As far as I can tell from superficial examination," the other responded. "Miss Cuyler has been kept under the influence of some opiate administered hypodermically, at frequent intervals and in very small quantities. What it is I have not determined, but the effects of the last dose are wearing off rapidly. She is, of course, extremely nervous, but I do not think she is seriously ill in any way."

"How about yourself?"

"Oh, I'm all right. I've got a lump like a hard-boiled ostrich egg on the back of my head, here. That's what stunned me."

"Did you see any of the gang?" Wotsirb asked.

"Yes, all of them." And he briefly related what he had see and heard while he lay concealed in the bushes earlier that night.

"Now then," he said, "I want to know if it is safe to take Miss Cuyler home at once?"

"It's the best thing you can do," Barrett replied emphatically. "The sooner she gets away from this scene the better. What do you propose?"

"I want to drive with her to Titusville as soon as it is light enough—in time to catch the early express for Buffalo. It carries a Pullman, and we will take a stateroom for her, of course. You and Winthrop will look after her. At Buffalo we'll board a New York Central train, and push right on."

"It's a good plan," said Barrett. "We'll ask Hambidge to stay in Titusville long enough to settle hotel bills, and bring along our hand-baggage."

"And to hand my resignation to the editor of the Morning Herald," the secret service men conclued with a cheerful grin.

XXIV.

Breakfast was cooked out of doors, and they were eating it when one of the Pittsburg detectives appeared at the edge of the woods and beckoned to Wotsirb, who arose and went to him.

"Captain Bailey sent me to say we've pinched the bunch," he remarked briefly.

"Two men and one woman?" Wotsirb inquired.

The other nodded.

"Where are they?"

"Back there about a quarter of a mile, in a ravine. The little guy with black whiskers was scootin' through the bushes like a scared deer when he ran plump into me arms. He let out a yell and started to scrap, so I had to t'ump him up a bit. Later on he said he had had a wrastlin' match with somebody in the woods a couple of hours ago, but made a getaway. He thought I was the party"

"No," said Wotsirb, "that was Mr. Winthrop—he told me about it afterward. . . . Where did you say the others are?"

"Back there in a deep holler. The lady, she'd fell like a log, and sprained her ankle bad, or broke it—so's she can't walk, hardly. Some hefty, she it: and the other man, the big, broad-shouldered guy, was standing by her. So they was easy."

"What else?"

"We found three satchels near 'em in the bushes, filled up with farmers' clothes, and a white wig, and a big bonnet, and such-like truck."

See that curve in the road?" asked Wotsirb.

The Pittsburg detective nodded.

"Just beyond it is a mass of rock. Tell Bailey and Thompson to bring the prisoners to me up there. Go through the woods and don't let them come in sight of this house—understand?

"Yessir."

Wotsirb came back to the group around the fire and spoke to Barrett, who walked off with him up the road. The light of early morning had already come to the open space about the house, but the long-abandoned curving roadway, lined with trees and tall bushes, was still obscured as they passed over it to the great rock, where they sat down and waited.

The chill of night lingered in the air, which was fragrant with the damp odors of wild flowers and grass stems dripping with moisture. Far above them the topmost leaves now and then stirred gently, and birds were beginning to peep. A chipmunk flashed along an old fence-rail across the way, suddenly stopping to regard the strangers with black, beady eyes, then, with a whisk of his tail, diving out of sight in the ruins of a stone-wall.

Barrett was about to ask a question of Wotsirb, when they heard a trampling of bushes, and a few moments later a ghostly procession could be seen coming toward them through the woods—six detectives carrying several scatchels, and surrounding three prisoners. One, a stout woman, hobbled painfully over the rough ground. Back of her came a slender young man, with black hair and carefully trimmed black beard, who wore dark goggles. He was handcuffed to another man, much shorter, much heavier, smooth-faced, who was dressed as a priest.

The strange group came directly up to the rock whereon Barrett ad Wotsirb were waiting, and there halted.

For a full minute Wotsirb sat motionless as a statute, regarding the prisoners with a countenance terrible in its severity. Never had Barrett seen such an expression on a human face. Never did he expect to see its like again.

(To be continued.)

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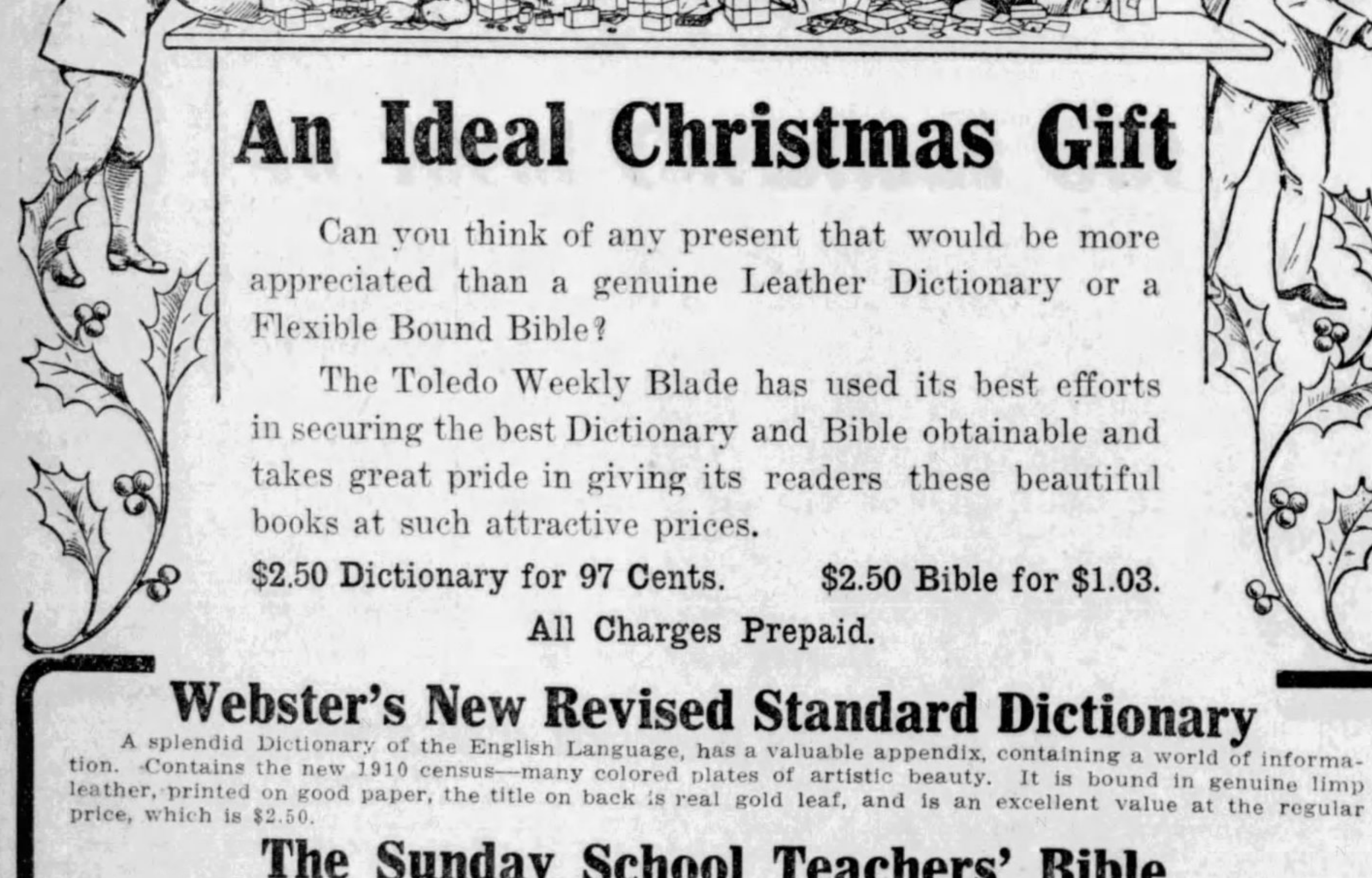

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Farmstead

QUESTIONS FOR ANSWER

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answer possible.

Will some reader of these columns please give me a remedy for worms with which my mare is afflicted?—R., Gover's Gap, W. Va.

MANGE IN DOGS

W., Persia, Tenn.—Creoline is a good mange remedy for dogs. One can buy it at any drug store. Last summer I had a pointer pup with the worst case of mange I ever saw. I tried most everything with no results until someone told me to use snuff and lard. I bought a box of snuff and mixed it with lard. I rubbed it on the dog and in less than ten days he was well. It should be rubbed on every two or three days.—H., Dandridge, Tenn.

TO KEEP CISTERNS CLEAN

The department of agriculture advises that to keep out mice, vermin, scrub water or filth, every cistern should be covered with a concrete platform, reinforced with steel rods. After the concrete walls have been brought to ground level, set a wooden frame around the outside of cistern so as to hold the concrete for the five-inch platform. To run water off the finished cistern cover, slope this frame one inch in the direction desired. Five inches below the finished top of the cistern cover construct a strong wooden platform of one inch boards for flooring. Build this on 2 x 4 inch posts nailed to the uprights of the side forms. This wooden platform will support the concrete cover until it is self-sustaining. To provide for a manhole opening take one inch boards 6 inches wide and build a bottomless box 5 inches deep, 2 feet square at the top and 18 inches square at the bottom—outside measurements. Another plan is to have the tinsmith make a round bottomless tin form 5 inches deep, 2 feet in diameter at the top and 18 inches at the bottom, after the pattern of a large dish pan without a bottom. Grease the manhole frame and set it on the platform where the opening to the cistern is desired

MANGE ON PIGS

We hear a great deal of complaint this fall concerning mange on fall pigs. It seems that during September farrowing time there was a great deal of wet weather. This caused damp quarters, and damp quarters are good breeding places for the disease.

It is not a difficult matter to treat the trouble. The Virginia station has recently published a bulletin dealing with numerous diseases of swine, and the various methods of destroying mange are given in detail. According to this bulletin one of the most efficient and economical remedies, where it is necessary to treat quite a number of animals, is the lime and sulphur dip, such as is used for dipping sheep for scab. This is the formula:

Fresh lime	8 pounds
Flowers of sulphur...	24 pounds
Water	100 pounds

The solution is prepared as follows: Weigh the lime and sulphur carefully. Slake the lime with sufficient water to form a thick paste. Sift in the sulphur and mix well with a hoe. Put this mixture in a kettle with twenty-five or thirty gallons of water and boil for at least one hour; two hours is better.

When ready for use, add sufficient water to make 100 gallons of dip. In using this dip for sheep it is allowed to settle and only the clear, orange colored liquid is used. The sediment is rejected, as it is liable to injure the wool. In dipping swine, however, the whole mass is used. This dip should be used warm—100 degrees to 110 degrees Fahrenheit.

Other excellent remedies are the "coal-tar dips." There are many of these dips on the market. They are made from the product of the distillation of coal tar and have a variety of trade names.

Creoline is one of these preparations. They are all dark colored liquids with a strong coal tar odor, and when mixed with water form a milky white or slightly brownish emulsion. The Virginia station has tried several kinds with excellent results.

Practically all druggists sell these dips. These dips should be used to the strength of one part of the dip to forty or fifty parts of water. If rain water is obtainable, it is preferable to "hard" water. These dips should be used warm.

Kerosene emulsion gives fairly good results, but is hardly equal to either of the preceding, judging from a limited number of tests. A formula for kerosene emulsion is as follows:

Dissolve one-fourth pound hard soap, or one quart of soft soap, in two quarts of boiling water. When dissolved add one pint of kerosene oil and emulsify by churning or pumping violently until the whole is of a creamy consistency. When ready for use add two quarts of water and use warm. Soft water should be used if possible. The animals should be thoroughly dipped or scrubbed with this emulsion.

In treating swine for mange, it is very important that the animals be kept wet with the solution until all the scabs are thoroughly soaked through. The necks and backs of the animals should be scrubbed with a stiff brush to remove all the scabs possible, and give the remedy a good opportunity to soak in, so that it will reach and kill all the parasites. It is very important to dip or treat all the infected swine twice; the second time eight to ten days after the first. The first dipping, if properly done, kills all parasites, but does not destroy the eggs. These will all hatch within a week, and a second dipping will completely cure the disease. Always treat all animals thoroughly twice, the second time ten days after the first. Frequently one dipping gives such good results that the owner does not think a second is necessary, but this is a mistake.

Ointments composed of lard, or other grease, and kerosene and sulphur, are often used. Such ointment should not contain more than one part of kerosene to four parts of lard or other grease. One pint of lard, one teacupful of kerosene oil and two teacupfuls of flowers of sulphur, thoroughly mixed, make a very good ointment for local application, but not equal to the solutions described.

HORSE FEEDS

I believe in a variety for feeding farm animals, horses included. I have fed oats alone for a while, then given oats and corn, whole or cracked, in the proportion of two parts oats and one part corn. This ration, if their teeth are in good condition, will keep the horses in better flesh than oats alone. Oats, barley and corn in the proportions of two, one and one parts, ground, I have also fed with good results.

Two or three times a week I feed a small handful of oil meal to each horse. It aids digestion and gives a sleek coat. Any of the rations mentioned are excellent and should keep horses in good condition providing they are fed regularly, not overworked, and get kind and gentle treatment.

THE EGG PLANT

The egg plant is one of the least known garden vegetables and one that deserves being better known. This plant is related to the tomato, and requires the same conditions to make its best growth. As it is a warm climate vegetable, it is best to start the plants in the greenhouse or hotbed and have them in blossom when the weather will permit setting them in the field. Plants may be set two feet apart with rows three feet apart. The little black flea beetle and striped potato beetle are the most serious insect pests of this vegetable. The best remedy found in our plots was to spray the plants with a rather strong application of arsenate of lead. This should be done as fast as the plants are set out, as the flea beetle is apt to be at its worst about the time the plants are ready to be set in the field.

SCALY LEGS

A minute mite is the cause of a contagious diseases affecting the legs of fowls, turkeys, pheasants, partridges and cage birds. According to some authorities it sometimes affects the comb and beak also. The mites excavate places under the skin, where they live and breed.

This very common disease is easily recognized by the enlarged roughened appearance it gives the foot and shank. The disease is present in most flocks unless especial care has been taken to exclude it. It is slightly contagious, but usually only a few birds in a flock appear to be infected.

The scales on the foot and leg of an affected bird are raised by a crusty substance deposited beneath them. The lesions usually appear first near the joints, between the toes and foot. The parts affected first appear to be enlarged and then the scales are raised, giving a roughened appearance.

In early stages the disease does not appear to disturb the general health of the fowl. As it progresses the bird becomes lame and sometimes the foot becomes so badly diseased that joints or even whole toes drop off.

The infection from bird to bird probably takes place on the roosts or from mother to chick. The conditions which favor its spread in a flock are dry, barren runs, especially on alkaline soils or in yards filled with ashes or cinders. Foul roosting places also favor the spread of the disease.

The disease is easily cured and it is worth the trouble of any poultry man to cure all the affected birds and to carefully examine any birds purchased, that infected ones may be treated before they are introduced into the flock.

Individual treatment is necessary. Penetrating oils and ointments are used successfully. If the case is not far advanced application of oil or ointment at intervals of two or three days will soon do the work.

Oil of caraway (one part of oil of caraway to five parts of white vaseline) is recommended by many. This should be rubbed into the leg and foot every few days until signs of the disease disappear. Another remedy is a mixture of one part of coal oil, or kerosene, and two parts raw linseed oil.

With any treatment which involves the use of kerosene care must be taken not to wet the feathers of the leg, as this causes irritation and sometimes burns the side.—H. B. Speck, Chicago Weekly Inter-Ocean.

CHOLERA INDICATIONS

If a hog has died and cholera is suspected, the carcass should be carefully examined for indications of the disease. As in the case of symptoms, some may be found in one hog and different indications in another. But some are sure to be present if the hog died of cholera.

The carcass should be opened along the medium line of the belly. The layer which lies inside the body cavity, the peritoneum, may have red specks or splotches on it. This would indicate the disease. The glands in the throat should be examined. They will sometimes be speckled and hemorrhagic—that is, the tiny capillaries which carry their blood supply will be ruptured. There is one pair of glands in the throat which is never affected in cholera, but is with tuberculosis.

The place next to examine will be the pleural cavity, or the division of the body which contains the lungs and heart. In case of death from cholera the lungs will often be congested and parts of them filled with blood. The healthy lung will float in water, but a congested one will sink. There will be splotches and redness scattered over the surface. Sometimes the hog will have pneumonia as a result of the cholera, and this will be seen in the filled, congested condition of the lungs. In winter this sometimes kills the hog when it would have recovered from the cholera itself. The heart will often show inflammation and redness.

The kidneys and spleen often show small spots scattered over the surface like those of a turkey egg.

On the kidney these may be seen more plainly after the capsule or tissue covering the organ is peeled off.

The stomach is likely to show spots of inflammation on the outside and be inflamed on the inner surface. The many small glands in the region may show the same characteristic speckled condition as those in the neck.

Along the intestines will likely be found the splotchy condition that looks as if a drop of blood had fallen and spread out. The splotches, however, will not wash off.

The above indications are more likely to be found in the acute form of cholera, and are associated with a rapid working action of the disease and rather sudden deaths. It is the most virulent form and should be carefully guarded.

STIFLE CURE

Displacement of the kneecap, familiarly known as "stifle," is a serious trouble. The cap is a pulleylike bone, and displacement means that it is forced outward or upward, incapacitating the muscles attached to it from above for their customary work, and usually rouses them into a state of extreme contraction; or it is done more slowly by drawing the foot forcibly forward. A repetition of the trouble is obviated by a long projection forward on the toe of the shoe, or by a rope from the neck to the hind fetlock, which will prevent the latter from getting too far backward. Medicinally the propensity to repeat the spasm may be counteracted by giving the patient four to eight drams of aromatic spirits of ammonia or one ounce of chloral hydrate in a pint of water, or one ounce of chloroform. Where serious change has taken place in the pulley on which the displaced bone glides, time must be allowed for the repair, with nourishing food and a smooth stall, to prevent slipping. Outdoor exercise and pasturage, where available, are essentials to more rapid recovery.

FENCES ON THE FARM

Fences should be the best. Barb wire is getting to be obsolete; use woven wire with a top strand of the barbed material and stretch it on the best wood or concrete posts. The anchor posts really should always be of concrete. Sometimes it may be found convenient to crop some fields which ordinarily are under plow. In such a case temporary fences can be put up very cheaply, and, where cattle are well contented, two strands of barb wire are all sufficing. The man with the wood lot can take for posts small, pointed saplings and drive them in very economically. These small driven posts are very easily removed again, and if protected when not in use will last for a number of years.

LIMING SOILS

The practice of liming soils is fast coming into use by all farmers, but especially by those whose lands are subject to washing or have been "made thin" by a long period of farming.

There are 10 or more kinds of lime that can be used for agricultural purposes. Out of these there really but three or four that can be called original materials, the others being simply forms of lime under a different method of treatment. For general or common use, caustic or burnt lime or ground limestone are employed almost exclusively for the correction of soil abnormalties.

Burnt or caustic lime is made by burning limestone, oyster shells and other such materials as are high in liming elements. On account of its high percentage of lime, 95 per cent, this material is the most econmical where distance of transportation is of consequence. One of the greatest objections to this form of lime is the fact that it has a tendency to act as a soil stimulant speedily making available quantities of plant food. In hilly countries this is carried away in drainage waters and the soil is thereby depleted.

The second and most important of the two forms is ground limestone. The business of quarrying and grinding this material is rapidly assuming large proportions. This is strikingly shown by the increase of the output from a single crusher, located at the southern Illinois penitentiary; in 1906 this crusher put out 122 tons; in 1908 this had increased to 2,428 tons and in 1910 had increased to the astounding proportions of 14,135 tons. Competition in this business is sharp and the selling price at the crusher is exceedingly low. After paying freight on the material under Illinois conditions, is costs from $1 to $2.50 per ton according to locality.

Limestone can be quarried along the Mississippi and nearby all the streams of the southern 150 miles of Illinois. Luckily for the southern or acid soil portion of the state it can be found in the hills and ridges of the eight or ten southmost counties. It is also found in large quantities in the northern division of the state.

The effect produced by the application of lime may be grouped under three distinct heads. One, the correction of soil acidity; two, the flocculation of the soil itself, and three, decomposition of the soil.

Most of the lime now used is for the correction of oil acidity, and to many farmers this reason for application seems the most profitable. Most plants and especially legumes, will not thrive in a soil showing an acid reaction. The sour condition stunts and retards the growth of the nitrogen baccteria. The process of nitrification also suffers great loss from the abnormal conditions and through this diminished nitrification there is a lessoning of the amount of available plant food.

Most clay soil are not porous enough to allow water to pass through them with sufficient ease. They therefore wash easily and badly or become water soaked, plant food is either carried away or the plant roots are retarded in growth because of the watersoaked soil. This is where the flocculating effect of lime helps out; it forms a flaky condition of the soil and causes it to easily become in better condition of tilth. Intractable, gummy, heavy clay soil may be rendered flaky, granular and easy of cultivation through the generous application of ground limestone for the above purpose.

One use for some kinds of lime is to effect decomposition of the soil. The addition of time for this purpose is rarely ever used by careful or thoughtful farmers. It consists of a stimulating action to the soil, and either burnt lime of calcium sulphate is chiefly used for this purpose. The practice is safe only on those soils containing an abundance of organic matter. In this stimulating action the organic matter of the soil is destroyed or burnt up, this process being accompanied by the liberation of phosphorus and nitrogen in such abundance as to be more than the plants can use. These are therefore carried out of the soil by some method of depletion. This use of lime is seldom, if ever, advisable.

A common, simple and inexpensive test for acid soil is by the use of litmus paper. A piece of moist soil is taken, broken in two and a piece of blue litmus paper pressed between the two halves and left for twenty minutes or half an hour. At the end of this time the pieces are again pulled apart, the paper removed and allowed to dry. If the paper is red or nearer red than it was before placing in the soil, it is an indication of the presence of acid. This is also a sign that finely ground limestone will benefit such a soil. For five cents sufficient blue litmus paper can be secured from your druggist to make a thorough test for acid on a quarter section. F. M. Simpson, Chicago Weekly Inter-Ocean.

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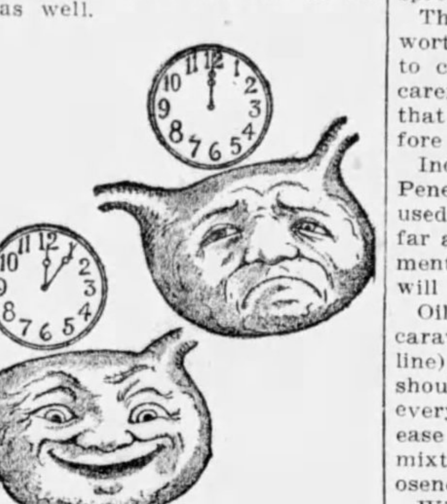

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So by taking a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet after a meal you give the stomach the rest it needs in which to mend itself and grow well again. And you absolutely prevent the souring of any food, the formation of any poisonous gases, belching, foul breath or constipation.

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Japanese Fly-Traps.

Flies are quite troublesome in Japan during the summer months, and here, as well as elsewhere in the far east, various native devices are used for capturing them. A fly trap commonly used is made of an ordinary bottle with an opening into which the fly passes and finds it impossible to escape. Water, vinegar or sake is placed in the bottom of the bottle to drown or suffocate the fly. A sticky substance is very cheap, and for a half a cent enough can be purchased to cover a surface approximately two feet square.

Strange Sands.

Harper's Weekly.

The most notable of those curious freaks of nature, "singing sands," are those of the island of Kauai. When a small quantity of these is clapped between the hands it is said to give forth a sound so shrill as to resemble a hoot. Put into a bag and violently shaken, these sands emit a noise strangely like the bark of a dog.

On the beach at Manchester, Mass., are the so-called "singing sands," but these are outdone by the Hawaiian sands mentioned. Similar sands also occur in the Colorado desert, where also are to be found those curious shifting sands that continually travel hither and thither over the vast plain of clay. Their movements are, of course, induced by the winds, and when a strong breeze is blowing the silicious particles of which they are composed give out an audible humming or singing. Under the microscope these sands show an almost perfectly spherical form, so that they roll upon each other at the slightest impulse, a circumstance that also accounts for the rapidity with which the sands travel over the desert.

One theory advanced with respect to the "singing" of these sands is that it is due to an exceedingly thin film of gas that covers the grains. Gathered and removed from the desert, it is said that the sands lose their vocal properties.

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lies in the wide territory traversed by the Southern Ry. System. From the high lands of the Appalachians, with their dry, healthful climate, to the Piedmont section, with its heavy yielding lands, on to the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, where every crop thrives—somewhere in this broad territory you can find a place just suited to your needs and means.

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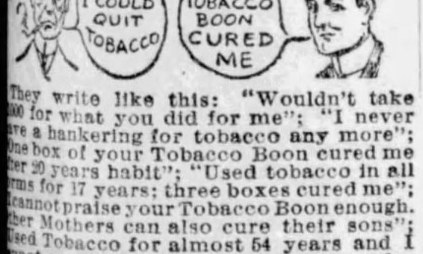

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Remember, a legal binding guarantee of results in every case, or money refunded. I will surely pay any one to send for Free booklet giving full information of Elders' Tobacco Boon. Home Treatment. Address DR. ELDERS' SANITARIUM, Dept 237B St. Joseph, Mo.

QUESTION BUREAU

RULES—1. Your real name and postoffice address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor to tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers we will reply in print, but never by mail.

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS

I would like an account of the life of William Dean Howells to be published in this department.—G. F. L., Fifteen, O.

William Dean Howells, the American novelist, poet and critic, was born March 1, 1837. His father was a newspaper man, owning several papers, and Howells learned the profession in his boyhood, from the printer's trade to the conducting of a paper. In 1851 he worked in Columbus as a compositor, and five years later became Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette. In 1859 Howels was appointed news editor of the Ohio State Journal. About this time he published a small volume of poems, and contributed to the Atlantic Monthly. When Lincoln was nominated for president Howells wrote a sketch of his life, and in 1861 was appointed United States consul at Venice, where he remained until 1865. When he returned to this country he was connected with two or three of the New York papers. In 1886 he was made assistant editor of the Atlantic Monthly, and six years later was made editor-in-chief. In American literature Howells is the leader of the realistic school; his novels portray the average, everyday American life; he has a true and sympathetic understanding of the common people of the United States, and types of the self-made American man appear and reappear in his stories.

GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC

Will you please give an account of the George Junior Republic in the columns of your paper?—J. H. R., Lamont, Ia.

The George Junior Republic is a community established in 1895, near Freeville, New York, by W. R. George as a method of reform in the treatment of dependent and delinquent children. The organization is similar to that of a miniature republic. It has a constitution based upon that of the United States, and the government of the community is carried on in the same way. At first the founder was president with other adults holding the most important offices, but from 1896 all offices have been held by citizens. Each citizen may work for the founder or for other citizens who contract for labor. All purchases are made with the Republic's aluminum coin, later redeemed by United States currency. School is held, and farming, carpentry, printing, care of the establishment, dressmaking, domestic service and cookery are the other activities followed. The entrance age is from 12 to 18.

FIRST THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

I would like to have you give me the substance of the first Thanksgiving proclamation made by George Washington.—M. M. M., Ashville, O.

George Washington issued the first proclamation providing for a National Thanksgiving.

It was given under his hand, at the city of New York, the 3d day of October, A. D., 1789.

Thursday, the 26th of November, was assigned as the date, "to be devoted by the people of these states to the service of that great and glorious Being, who is the beneficent author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be."

The proclamation was issued in response to a request by both houses of congress that President Washington "recommend to the people of the United States a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many and signal favors of Almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity peaceably to establish a form of government for their safety and happiness."

Sincere and humble thanks were to be rendered for "the signal and manifold mercies and the favorable interpositions of His providence in the course and conclusion of the late war; for the great degree of tranquility, union and plenty which we have since enjoyed; for the peaceable and rational manner in which we have been enabled to establish constitutions of government for our safety and happiness, and particularly the national one now lately instituted; for the civil and religious liberty with which we are blessed, and the means we have of acquiring and diffusing useful

Smoke of Herbs Cures Catarrh

A Simple, Safe, Reliable Way and It Costs Nothing to Try.

This preparation of herbs, leaves, flowers and berries (containing no tobacco or habit-forming drugs) is either smoked in an ordinary clean pipe or smoking tube, and by drawing the medicated smoke into the mouth and inhaling into the lungs or sending it out through the nostrils in a perfectly natural way, the worst case of Catarrh can be eradicated.

It is not unpleasant to use, and at the same time it is entirely harmless, and can be used by man, woman or child.

Just as Catarrh is contracted by breathing cold or dust and germ-laden air, just so this balmy antiseptic smoking remedy goes to all the affected parts of the air passages of the head, nose, throat and lungs. It can readily be seen why the ordinary treatments, such as sprays, ointments, salves, liquid or tablet medicines fail—they do not and can not reach all the affected parts.

If you have catarrh of the nose, throat or lungs, choking, stopped-up feeling, colds, catarrhal headaches; if you are given to hawking and spitting, this simple yet scientific treatment should cure you.

An illustrated book which goes thoroughly into the whole question of the cause, cure and prevention of catarrh will, upon request, be sent you by Dr. J. W. Blosser, 254 Walton street, Atlanta, Ga.

He will, also, mail you five days' free treatment. You will at once see that it is a wonderful remedy, and as it only costs one dollar for the regular treatment, it is within the reach of everyone. It is not necessary to send any money—simply send your name and address and the booklet and free trial package will be mailed you immediately.

knowledge; and in general for all the great and various favors which He has been pleased to confer upon us."

FRANCES WILLARD

Will you please give in the Bureau a biography of Frances Willard?—A. B. C., Cameron, W. Va.

Frances Elizabeth Willard, the American educator and temperance reformer, was born September 28, 1839, and died February 18, 1898. She graduated from a girls' college in Illinois, and in 1859 engaged in teaching. She was appointed professor of esthetics in the Northwestern university 10 years later, and became dean of the Woman's college of that institution in 1871. Later she resigned this position and was elected secretary of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. In 1879 she became its president, an office she held until her death. She had great executive ability and a remarkable genius for organization in the management of the union. In 1883 she founded the World's Christian Temperance Union, and in 1888 became its president. Miss Willard was an advocate of woman suffrage and gave several lectures on the subject. In 1892 she visited England, where she continued her work. Miss Willard also had considerable literary ability and many of her writings are well known.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT

I would like to know if the German empire has a government of their own or does the Prussian government control the empire.—J. C. R., Brookville, O.

The emperor of Germany is also the king of Prussia. The German empire was formerly divided into many different states of which Prussia was one. Each state had a separate government. Deciding to unite they chose the king of Prussia as their common ruler. A national assembly in which each of the various duchies, principalities, etc., is represented make the laws of the empire. Each state has a government of its own but all are responsible to the central government. The system may be likened to that of the United States where each state governs itself and all are united by laws made by congress and ratified by the president.

SECRETARIES OF STATE

I would like to have you give me in these columns the list of the different men who have held the office of secretary of state in the presidents' cabinets.—P. C., Frost, O.

The following are the names of the secretaries of state and the years of their appointments:

Thomas Jefferson, 1789; Edmund Randolph, 1794; Timothy Pickering, 1795 and 1797; John Marshall, 1800; James Madison, 1801; Robert Smith, 1809; James Monroe, 1811; J. Quincy Adams, 1817; Henry Clay, 1825; Martin Van Buren, 1829; Edward Livingston, 1831; Louis McLane, 1833; John Forsyth, 1834 and 1837; Daniel Webster, 1841; Hugh S. Legare, 1843; Abel P. Upshur, 1843; John C. Calhoun, 1844; James Buchanan, 1845; John M. Clayton, 1849; Daniel Webster, 1850; Edward Everett, 1852; William L. Marcy, 1853; Lewis Cass, 1857; Jeremiah S. Black, 1860; William H. Seward, 1861 and 1865; E. B. Washburne, 1869; Hamilton Fish, 1869; William M. Evarts, 1877; James G. Blaine, 1881; F. T. Frelinghuysen, 1881; Thomas F. Bayard, 1885; James G. Blaine, 1889; John Foster, 1892; Walter Q. Gresham, 1893; Richard Olney, 1895; John Sherman, 1897; William R. Day, 1898; John Hay, 1898 and 1901; Elihu Root, 1905; and Philander C. Knox, 1909.

JOHN FOX, JR.

Please tell something about the author, John Fox, Jr.—E. B. M., Fairmont, W. Va.

John Fox, Jr., the American author, was born in Kentucky. He is the author of the following: A Mountain Europa, A Cumberland Vendetta, Hell-For-Sartain, The Kentuckians, Crittenden, Bluegrass and Rhododendron, The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come, Following the Sun Flag, Knight of the Cumberland, and the Trail of the Lonesome Pine. Fox is a member of the National Institute Arts and Letters. His residence is in Big Stone Gap, Virginia.

THE LIBERTY BELL

I would like to know the reason for the Liberty bell being cracked.—M. S., Rome, O.

The Liberty bell was imported from England in 1752. A stroke of the clapper cracked it and the bell was recast in Philadelphia under the direction of Isaac Norton, to whom we are indebted for the following inscription, which surrounds the bell near the top, from Leviticus xxv., 10: "Proclaim liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." On July 4, 1776, it first announced the declaration then made. In 1777, during the occupation of Philadelphia by the British, the bell was removed to Lancaster. In 1781 it was placed in the brick tower of the Pennsylvania state house. For more than 50 years the bell participated in the celebration of the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. It was only rung on rare occasions. Its last ringing, when it was unfortunately cracked, was while tolling for the death of Chief Justice Marshall. An effort was made to restore its tone by sawing the crack wider, but it was unsuccessful.

NATURALIZATION LAWS

Will you please tell how one can become a naturalized citizen of the United States?—E. S., Sanford, Mich.

The alien must declare upon oath before a circuit or district court of the United States or a district or supreme court of the territories, or a court of record of any state having common law jurisdiction and a seal and clerk of which he is a resident, two years at least prior to his admission, that it is, bona fide, his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince or state, and particularly to the one of which he may be at the time a citizen or subject.

At the time of his application for admission, which must not be less than two or more than seven years after such declaration or intention, he shall make and file a petition in writing, signed by himself (and duly verified by the affidavits of two creditable witnesses who are citizens of the United States, and who shall state that they have personally known him to be a resident of the United States at least five years continuously, and of the state or district at least one year previously), in one of the courts above specified, that it is his intention to become a citizen and reside permanently in the United States, that he is not a disbeliever in organized government or a believer in polygamy, and that he absolutely and forever renounces all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign country of which he may at the time of filing his petition be a citizen or subject.

He shall, before his final admission to citizenship, declare on oath in open court that he will support the constitution of the United States and that he absolutely and entirely renounces all foreign allegiance. If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that immediately preceding the date of his application he has resided continuously within the United States five years at least, and within the state or territory where such court is held one year at least, and that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same, he may be admitted to citizenship. If the applicant has borne any hereditary title or order of nobility he must make and express renunciation of the same. No person who believes or is affiliated with any organization teaching opposition to organized government or who advocates or teaches the duty of unlawfully assaulting any officer of any organized government because of his official character, shall be naturalized. No alien shall be naturalized who cannot speak the English language. An alien soldier of the United States army of good character may be admitted to citizenship on one year's previous residence.

An alien minor may take out his first papers on attaining the age of 18 years, but he can only become a citizen after having his first papers at least two years, and having resided within the United States at least five years, and later having attained the age of 21 years.

The children of persons who have been duly naturalized, being under the age of 21 years at the time of the naturalization of their parents, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens thereof.

The children of persons who now are or have been citizens of the United States are, though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, considered as citizens thereof.

ALICE HEGAN RICE

Will you please give a short sketch of the life of Alice Hegan Rice?—D. P., Barrackville, W. Va.

Alice Hegan Rice, the American humorous writer, was born at Shelbyville, Ky., January 11, 1870. She was educated at Hampton college, Louisville, and was married to C. Y. Rice of the same city in 1902. Her first book, Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch, attained extraordinary popularity, and was followed by Lovey Mary in 1903.

TUNGSTEN

I would like to know something about the metal called tungsten.—F. K., Hastings, Nebraska.

Tungsten is a rare metal obtained from the mineral wolframite found in Cornwall, England, Saxony, Monroe and Trumbull, Connecticut. It has a gray luster and its compounds are not poisonous. A class of compounds called tungsten bronzes have bright colors and metallic luster, and are used as bronze-powder substitutes. Tungstate of sodium is used as a mordant in dyeing, and to render muslin fire resisting. Tungsten alloys with iron and steel are unusually hard.

Recently tungsten came into use in the manufacture of filaments for incandescent electric lights. What makes it so valuable for this purpose is the high degree of candle power that can be obtained without using a great amount of current. The average life of a multiple tungsten lamp can be taken at 1,000 hours, and that of the series tungsten, extensively adopted for street lighting at about 1,500 hours, maintaining in each case a remarkable degree of candlepower throughout its life. The greatest fault that can be found with the tungsten lamp is its fragility.

AUDUBON SOCIETIES

Please tell me what you can about the Audubon societies of this country. —T. B. P., Archer, Fla.

Audubon societies are organizations of bird lovers who work to educate public opinion to a proper appreciation and protection of bird-life. Up to

Quick Action Prescription Cures Colds in a Day

The best and quickest prescription know to medical science of colds and coughs is as follows: "From your druggist get two ounces of Glycerine and half an ounce of Concentrated Pine compound. Take these two ingredients home and put them into a half pint of good whiskey. Shake it well. Take one to two teaspoonfuls after each meal and at bed time. Smaller doses to children according to age." Be sure to get only the genuine (Globe) Concentrated Pine. Each half ounce bottle comes in a tin screw-top sealed case. Any druggist has it on hand or will quickly get it from his wholesale house. There are many cheaper preparations of large quantity, but it don't pay to experiment. This treatment is certain cure. This has been published here for six winters and thousands say it has no equal.

Corns Here is quickest and surest cure known for corns, callouses, bunions, frost-bites, sweaty and aching feet. Two tablespoonfuls of Calocide compound in hot foot-bath gives instant relief and if repeated daily for a short time, permanent cure results. Get a 25c box of this remarkable Calocide from any druggist or direct from Medical Formula laboratories of Chicago.

1903 they had been organized in 30 states and had 60,000 members. Thus the efforts of a few lovers of birds have developed into a widespread movement of national importance. Many circulars concerning birds were distributed. Whenever public opinion in a state seemed ripe a bill was introduced in the legislature and many a lawmaker was surprised to discover an active interest in birds that he had never suspected. Bird laws have been passed in many states and it is hoped that soon the birds in every state will be fully protected by law.

MISCELLANEOUS

P. M. T., Richmond, Ind.—Thanksgiving day will again occur on November 30 in the year 1916.

J. J. S., Weston, Pa.—The specific gravity of water is I. The density hydrogen is the same.

L. B B., Parkersburg, W. Va.—We have no record of California ever having for a governor a man named Lick.

I. R. C., Seneca, Mich.—No more articles regarding the history of the Panama canal will be published in the Question Bureau for some time to come, as we have given much valuable space on the same subject many times in the past.

F. R. S., Hammack, W. Va.—If the vice president of this country should succeed to the office of president then the president pro tem of the senate would become the presiding officer of that body.

R. T. B., Westport, S. D.—Polygamy is forbidden in every state of the United States.

W. H. C., Ludlow Falls, O.—The decision made by Judge Landis fining the Standard Oil Co. over $29,000,000 was overruled by a higher court.

A New Way to Make Money.

I am making the most money I ever did, and I wish every girl in America knew about it, for I think it our duty to help each other. I am selling Adams' Pure Fruit Candy. Everybody says it's the best they ever tasted. I sell at nearly every house. I made $8.40 the first day, and you can make more all the time, as your old customers will want at least a box a week. It is the superior quality of the candy that sells it. Any one can make as much as I am making for the candy sells itself. Write to the Adams Candy Co., 2727 Cottage Grove Ave., Block 5, Chicago, Ill., and they will start you in the business. They want agents in every state. The beauty of this business is, the candy is so good people eat it up and then want more right away.

A READER.

TROUBLE IN PERSIA

Persia has sought for some time to get her finances on such a basis that the country would be self-supporting and eventually free from dependence on Russia and Great Britain.

In line with this policy, Persia hired W. Morgan Shuster, an American financial expert, to reorganize the finances of the country.

Mr. Shuster has been seeking to build up Persia, and so ran counter to the allied greeds of Russia and Great Britain, which have marked out their respective "spheres of influence," and have to all intents and purposes agreed to partition the land between them when the opportune juncture shall have arrived.

As Great Britain refused to mediate between Persia and Russia when Russia demanded an apology for Mr. Shuster's seizure of certain property of the shah's brother, as really the property of the nation, poor Persia has been compelled to back down. Mr. Shuster's action has been disavowed under the threat of Russian invasion, and he has been deprived of his usefulness. If Persia thought that this concession, painful as it was, would end the difficulties with Russia, it was mistaken. Russia now demands an indemnity for the cost of moving troops to coerce into abandoning Mr. Shuster. Persia, already heavily indebted to Russia, must give its note to the government which is its great and menacing creditor and holds a mortgage on the fairest of the Persian provinces.

Nugget in Duck's Crop

PURE, glittering gold, in nuggets as big as peas, lies in the beds of the streams of the San Mateo foothills, California. After man has trampled over these hills for years and their wooded slopes have become the estates of the wealthy, a poor, simple duck detected the presence of the yellow metal and had to die to give the secret to the world.

While preparing a duck which she had purchased from Alexander Dombrosky, a poultryman of San Carlos, Mrs. John Tibbett, of Redwood City, found several pieces of gravel and a nugget of pure gold as large as a pea in the crop. Dombrosky had recently covered his poultry yard where the duck had been feeding with gravel from the bed of the San Carlos creek.

The gravel was taken from where the creek passes through the country estate of Col. N. J. Brittan, the San Francisco capitalist. During the summer months the stream is dry and many loads of gravel are extracted, but presence of gold was never suspected.

Following the sensational find of the duck, who now almost ranks with the goose that laid the golden eggs, the sluice will be applied to the sands of many San Matei creeks which wind through the foothills on their way to the bay, and the lawns and gardens of the country homes on the peninsula may be laid out as placer claims.

Bacteria to Fight Locusts.

Haper's Weekly.

In South Africa the locusts or grasshoppers have been destroying crops and grass to a greater extent than usual during the last few years. The international bureau, maintained by the French, the English and the Portuguese, that has been collecting information concerning the extermination of insect pests, has been unable to offer the farmers anything better than the standard arsenic and sugar spray. This method is very dangerous as well as very expensive. Still, it has been used in spite of many drawbacks, and it has been calculated that for every dollar spent last year in applying this spray there was a saving of $100 in crops.

One method of fighting insects that has developed in recent years has been that of finding some enemy of the insect and encouraging it to destroy the pest. It was on this principle that the lady bug was encouraged for the protection of trees against plant lice. Where a disease producing parasite can be found, the chances for exterminating the pest are increased.

Such a parasite for the locust has been found by Mr. d'Herelle, in Yucatan. In the intestines of dead locusts can be found certain bacteria of the coccus group, which produce a fatal disease among the locusts, and which spread rapidly among them. These bacteria have no effect whatever upon poultry, rabbits or guinea pigs. Yucatan has suffered very little from the locust this year.

First America, Then Europe.

Leslie's Weekly.

According to figures and estimates furnished by John Ball Osborne, chief of the bureau of trade relations, department of state, Washington, "about 290,000 Americans went abroad during the last fiscal year and spent fully $200,000,000 on passage across the Atlantic, hotel bills, railway transportation, amusements and miscellaneous purposes." Mr. Osborne thinks that probably another $200,000,000 is dropped in Paris by American tourists for jewelry and gowns alone.

The "See America First" convention, which is to be held in Baltimore next May, is primarily to be educational in the line of its suggestive title, but one very important result of such a movement will be that millions of dollars that otherwise would be spent abroad will find their way into the various avenues of American trade.

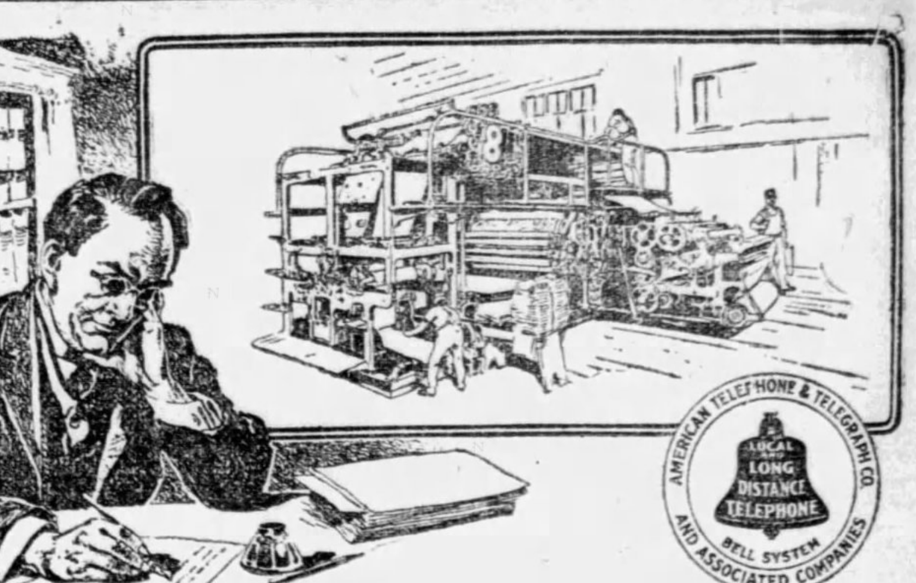
Rivers That Run in Stripes

ONE of the phenomena of this land of waters (South America) is the retention by each of its own color without diffusion to the very point of actual contact, even where the rivers differ vastly in volume. Black waters flo winto white ones, and white ones empty into black ones, retaining their individuality up to the very edge, a visible line of demarcation, one one side white, on the other side black, unmingled and unexplained, says Harper's Magazine.

Thus the puny black Atabapo joins the surging white Orinoco to no loss of integrity; the black Negro receives almost at right angles the odious white Casiquiare without contamination and itself empties into the Amazon, not so much as tingeing the mud colored waters of that mighty river. Humboldt reports on the lower Casiquiare, which I did not visit, a black and a white stream, both coming from the east, while of the rivers flowing in from the west, some are of white and some of black water.

Of the number of small streams coming into the upper Casiquiare from the east, those I noted were olive. These colors, which among white waters range from the really white Branco through many yellowish mud shades and of black waters from the greenish and bluish and deep brownish to the really deep, almost black, of the Negro, are explained, the scientists maintain, by the character of the soil whence the rivers take their source and through which they flow.

Those rising among the decaying roots, leaves and vegetable matter of the forests are the black, and the white those that have their source and course in the alluvial and clayey soils. Yet the Orinoco has its source in the heart of the mountain forest and flows under their very shadow on the north until it sends off the pest-laden Casiquiare to the south.



For Universal Service

The Press and the Bell System

The power of the individual writer is multiplied by the printing press. In the same way the power of the individual telephone is multiplied by the Bell system. In both cases increased usefulness comes from progress towards universal service.

By means of the press the knowledge and thoughts of writers are spread throughout the land, maintaining among all the people the common language and the mutual understanding which makes for national co-operation.

By means of the Bell system, each individual telephone becomes connectable with every other telephone and each unit in the nation is given a personal membership in the most highly developed system of communication that the world has ever seen.

The press prepares people for co-operation; the Bell telephone system enables them to really cooperate. The press educates people separately; the telephone enables them to act upon their mutual knowledge immediately and at any distance.

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Loneliness in a Crowd.

Indianapolis News.

The greatest theatre in the city is a remarkable affair. It has a continuous performance. It presents at once a tragedy and a farce, a drama and vaudeville, a burlesque and an opera. The players rank with every sort and the stage is the most comprehensive. The company plays in repertory so broad that its matinees and evening performance never duplicate. There may be changes but the cast is never weakened; the understudies know their lines and are able to interpret them. There is always an audience in this theatre, a fluctuating current of spectators that ebbs and flows with individual desire. It is always well patronized for this theatre in the city street.

The average theatre, for the person with little money and few friends, is a lonely place. It is all very fine and gay to see the bright lights and the long rows of happy faces; to hear the music and the voices; to be taken away from one's thoughts for a little while. But to go alone and to have only the adjoining elbows for companions is quite another matter. Half the joy of attending the theatre—half the joy of living for that matter—is having some one to talk with. There is no loneliness that can compare with that one feels when alone in a great crowd, whether it be playhouse or church or city street. But the loneliest places of all are the crowded thoroughfares at night, those public and changing theatres.

Books have been written and songs sung of the desolation of the waste places. The sand dunes of the sea shore, with the brown hillocks behind and the bobbing tide before may be lonely, but there are always the gulls and the wind. The woods are never silent, the mountains are echoes and the fields abound with companionable noises, even in the rut of winter —noises that are not lonely and that have a friendly sound. Never a lonely man walked abroad but that found companionship. Not so with the city street. Yet there is an indefinable charm about it and a magic in the lights that blink up out of the surprising darkness; for it is at night that the highway playhouse is the most inviting and also the most forbidding. Each pedestrian actor and patron is hurrying along to some one somewhere. None has time nor a care for aught else. If a lonely man wishes to feel genuinely alone and friendless let him stand in a crowded street.

Pounding Life Into a Body.

Health Culture.

An English scientist, Professor A. Abrams, has recently been making a special study of the restoration to life practiced by the Japanese, and while he does not fully explain why the men come back to life after being to all intents dead, he does tell how it is done, and this in itself is interesting.

In jiu-jitsu if a man is knocked out, beaten senseless, killed or otherwise mauled, and if a man has been killed by a sunstroke or by drowning, the restorer rolls the patient on his face and extends his arms sidewise. Then he strikes the patient on the seventh cervical vertebra with his wrist severely and regularly until the patient recovers consciousness.

Immediately he is placed in a sitting posture, his arms rotated and he is aided in walking, for otherwise he relapses into unconsciousness immediately, and in some cases dies at once.

This system of pounding the seventh vertebra has been found peculiarly beneficial in some acute heart diseases and the effects of the treatment under Japanese manipulation seem almost miraculous at times. As yet there seems to be no clear medical explanation of the effects of pounding the seventh vertebra, but the genuineness of the cures and resuscitations frequently described by travelers is now scientifically established by Professor Abrams' investigations.

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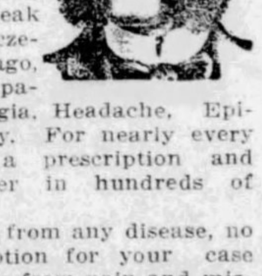

For the last ten years I have had and still have one of the largest practices of any physician in the world. That I have been successful in my profession is proven by thousands of cured patients in every civilized country. I can afford to be generous, and it is my earnest desire to help every sick and afflicted person. I have made a specialty of chronic, long standing, stubborn diseases such as Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, Bladder Trouble, Female Trouble, Catarrh, Piles, Indigestion, Weak Lungs, Asthma, Nervousness, Heart Disease, Eczema and other skin diseases, Scrofula, Lumbago, Impure Blood, Torpid Liver, Diarrhoea, Constipation, Partial Paralysis, Chronic Coughs, Neuralgia, Headache, Epilepsy, Dizziness, Prostatitis, Malaria and Dropsy. For nearly every disease to which flesh is heir I have perfected a prescription and have proven its value—proven its curative power in hundreds of cases.

If you are not in good health—if you suffer from any disease, no matter what, I will send you a special prescription for your case entirely free. If you want to be well—to be free from pain and misery—if you want to be restored to the bounding joy of perfect health this is an opportunity you should not let pass. For your convenience and my own simply fill the coupon below naming the disease or diseases you have, or tell me in a letter how you feel. Remember it makes no difference what your disease or whether it is mentioned above. Do this and I will send you the recipe in a plain sealed envelope postage paid and free. Do it today and you will be on the road to perfect health.

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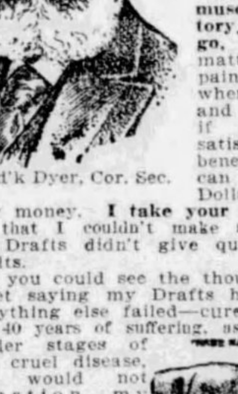
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If you could see the thousands of letters I get saying my Drafts have cured after everything else failed—cured even after 30 and 40 years of suffering, as well as all the milder stages of this cruel disease, you would not question my strongest claims. You would send at once to get the same relief and comfort so many others got. Remember, the risk of loss is all mine—you pay only when satisfied. Can anybody make a really fairer offer? Don't delay, but send my coupon at once—now.

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Good for a regular $1.00 pair of Magic Foot Drafts to be sent Free to Try (as explained above) to
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TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1911.

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Bigamists never look unusually attractive.

Few people ever try to be friendly with a mean man's dog.

Only women in the novels can cry without making their noses red.

China has the ideal revolution. It keeps right on going round and round.

One of life's problems is to decide whether to be agreeable or say what we think.

No arbitrary style governs crowned heads. They come in all sizes and various shapes.

Men are not always as bad as they are painted. Neither are some of the women who paint.

The man who comes out of the little end of the horn must have a sense of humor to enjoy it.

In Los Angeles, Tuesday, father held the baby while mother voted. Something inspiring in that.

Perhaps if the truth were known it was a triangle of mince pie that broke the camel's back.

Mrs. Gertrude Patterson wants to settle down and live a quiet life. She owes that much to the jury.

It has been definitely settled that the Maine was blown up from the outside. Same thing happened to Spain.

We have no statistics, but fewer people seem to be dying of successful operations than in the days gone by.

Liars would have more power if they would organize, but it isn't probable that they would accomplish any great good.

Matrimony is to be taught in a California school. What we would like to know—who's capable of teaching matrimony?

Japan has been drawing on her treasury surplus. Which reminds us that governments and individuals are very much alike.

Old Mother Shipton probably foresaw John D. Rockefeler, but didn't include him in her famous prophecy because he wouldn't rhyme.

King George's chief trumpeter is in this country. The king is in India, but it doesn't necessarily follow that he has to blow his own horn.

Japan has ordered $500,000 worth of sawmill machinery in Milwaukee. Japan has discovered that she can't saw wood with a battleship.

After a young man has made up his mind that he is not handsome and never will be he is ready to go ahead and brighten up his intellect.

What has become of the old-fashioned father who used to punish his boy by making him turn the grindstone for an hour and a half?

Science says laughter is the convulsive action of the diaphragm. Then a giggle must be caused by a diaphragm that is loose at both ends.

A Kansas judge has ruled that it is perfectly proper for a woman to leave her property to her son-in-law. But it looks like a violation of tradition.

An Indiana man gets eight years in the penitentiary for stealing chickens. Probably it never occurred to him to steal a railroad and pose as a financier.

After one Los Angeles woman had voted she went back and asked to have her ticket returned to her. Of what use is the ballot to a woman if she isn't allowed to change her mind?

A Seattle court has ruled that a dog has a right to bite when his tail is stepped on. And yet there are two sides to the question. The dog might be guilty of contributory negligence.

There are 249,279,346 gallons of liquor stored in the bonded warehouses of the country for ripening purposes. Enough to send half a billion men home in a cab.

Andrew Carnegie doesn't want his friends to pray for any more blessings for him, declaring that he has had more than his share. He should not worry, the Lord knows it.

Somebody has revived the question—"Do lightning rods protect?" But suppose they don't—they break the skyline and add something to the general appearance of the big red barn.

ELIZABETH AYRES.

It is in the home that death enters where death is the least understood. It is there that it is hardest to speak of the dead and to come to the realization that a voice is stilled, a step long familiar is to be heard no more, a presence one has known is to pass into the illimitable vistas of the memory.

Her fellow-workers knew Elizabeth Ayres best as one who had kept herself free from envy and all uncharitableness. Not only did she refuse recourse to bitter speech, but she frankly showed her dislike for that weakness in others—not by word, but by that subtle avoidance which is often the most forceful of rebukes. Dimly her comrades in this office have been made aware of services performed which were not from the spring of convention or the necessity of breadwinning—coming to us through the chance word of washerwomen, the talk of waitresses and the gossip of florists. The horizon of her kindliness was stretching ever farther and farther. How much of practical helpfulness and sympathy she gave we cannot hope to learn, for it was not her way to tell. We only know that it was a great deal.

To say that Elizabeth Ayres was a brave woman is not to speak in commonplaces. For she was brave in the fullest, truest meaning. She had known pain. She bore cruel scars of sorrow. Yet only a few intimates knew either of her pain or her sorrow. Her favorite poem was Henley's "Invictus." The lines

"It matters not how straight the gate,
How charged with punishments the scroll,
I am the master of my fate,
I am the captain of my soul."

were to her as the bell to the monk or the trumpet to the soldier. She was the captain of a brave soul.

THE NEW CONGRESS.

The traditions of the national capital prescribe that the work of congress between the first Monday of December and the close of the holiday season shall be as much like child play as the representatives and senators dare go without actually jiggling the string of the jumping jack. Affairs are conducted with the same impatience and half-hearted interest that prevail in a school room the day before the annual vacation. There is a difference—the spirit of "soldiering" lasts for three weeks in congress and sometimes longer.

So nothing astonishing or highly inspiring may be expected of congress until well beyond New Year's unless some work be performed. Yet not only are the traditions against such a surprising turn, but also the forecasts formulated by correspondents after conversation with many congressmen. Moreover, the tone of the entire session is likely to be disappointing to all who have hope of the early unraveling of such economic tangles as the tariff and the trust questions.

It is Mr. Taft's intention to present the findings of the tariff commission, an intricate mass of statistics accompanied in all probability with recommendations for changes in customs charges. As was indicated at the last session, congress has not yet reached that plane above childish self-importance where it cares to be informed about anything in particular. As in the historic past, it is distinctly unfriendly to advise from uninfluential sources. Besides, the tariff commission report is scarcely likely to hold out promise for the thing most yearned for—campaign material.

Mr. Taft's position on the trust question is fairly well known, both from his speeches and his hearty approval of certain trust-busting lawsuits. He believes in a federal incorporation law, but thinks it should be left to corporations to accept it or not, as they choose. He is against complete federal control of trusts, as tending, he thinks, to state socialism. His preferences are for the old-time competition, the golden age of individualism. Ten years ago, or even five, the President had probably found the country with him. But there has been a marked change in the attitude toward industrial combination. The nation is now asking itself if the benefits are not too great to warrant destruction. It is inclined to suspect that the period of cut-throat competition has been touched up with gilt solely for oratorical effect.

On the trust question, congress finds itself in a dilemma. It is not certain as to the sentiment of the country upon the problem. It has learned that the Sherman anti-trust law is like one of those sawed-off shotguns the marshals of western cattle towns used to employ in the discharge of their duties. The gun got not only the fugitive, but also a "sprinkling" of innocent bystanders.

Yet congress will hesitate to attempt the cure for this economic disease. The national campaign is coming on and the selection of a remedy the country may not approve of may be fatal to the prospects of the party most responsible for the selection. So, the inclination will be to postpone action until near the close of the session, or, if the political weather looks good, avoid dealing with the trust question altogether.

Save in the treatment of small and inconspicuous measures, congress will conduct the winter session with an eye unwaveringly fixed upon the election next November.

A CRY OF "HALT!"

The town of New Rochelle, N. Y., has issued a touching appeal to good citizenship. It holds out its hands to the dying and asks them to postpone the hour of dissolution. Wait—says the corporation—until after the end of the year. If you are courteous in this matter respond to this simple application to the emotions of allegiance and pride, the death rate for 1911 will be lower than that of 1910 and a new low record will have been established for the community. After New Year's you can die as quickly as it suits you.

Who could resist such a prayer? Only the selfish and those in whose hearts stir no love of home and contempt for all other towns, cursed as they must be with miasma and milksops.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

The king of England is now at Delhi for the purpose of being crowned emperor of India. He and his consort left home in the midst of an extraordinary manifestation of affection and loyalty. It was made plain that the British monarchy is a strong and living reality in the hearts of Englishmen, however hedged about and insignificant it is in the spirit of English law.

It is for more than a crown of gold and jewels that King George has gone to India. His father was content to receive the crown by proxy. But significant events have occurred in India in the last fifteen or twenty months. A great wave of social unrest has swept across the land. Students, journalists, patriots, secret agents of princes and religious zealots have been spreading the propaganda of rebellion. Extreme measures have been taken for the suppression of sedition. The presence of the king at the durbar is not alone an appeal to loyalty, but also a display of force. The glove will be of velvet, but there will be quite visible evidences that the hand beneath is of iron. The nationalist movement is to be checked with symbols of glory and pageantry of might. Though such a display might fail in a western country, it is of the kind most likely to impress the minds of Orientals.

THE TEXAS ARMY.

As a part of his second message to the present congress, Mr. Taft reviews the incidents which led him to mobolize federal troops upon the Mexican border. He was in possession of extremely accurate information as to the state of affairs across the frontier. To many persons the dispatch of the military to the Rio Grande was inexplicable. To many others it was a red rag in a bull pen, since it was interpreted as action in support of the government of Diaz.

Events have shown that the President acted with wisdom. He caused the observance of the strictest neutrality. Texas, New Mexico and Arizona were being used as asylums for mauruading parties operating over the line. This was stopped. The rights of the gentlemen of fortune were laid down and they were compelled to keep within them without involving their native country. The trading in contraband goods had to be carried on at the traders' risk, not at that of the United States. For every dollar spent upon this special service, the government was probably saved hundreds of dollars in claims which citizens of Mexico, or Mexico herself, might have presented and collected upon.

THE "BUSTED" TRUST.

Officially the Standard Oil company of New Jersey is no more. It has gone through the corn sheller of the courts and has no central organization—officially. As a holding company it doesn't hold anything—officially.

The process of disintegration consisted of dividing the stock of all the companies, which went to make up the big holding company, among the holding company's stockholders. Offices will be separate. Managements will be independent. The long-prayed for competition is restored. All this officially.

Yet, as ownership is not changed, as the same men who have conducted the fortunes of the Standard will conduct the business of the separated companies, as dividends will pour into the same safety deposit boxes, as the spirit which ruled over 26 Broadway will rule over plants scattered throughout the country, it takes a good deal of expertness to discover just how it is the oil trust has been "busted."

The important question—will the price of oil go down?—isn't a hard one to answer. The price will fall only if the owners of many shares of stock, who before the disintegration were the owners of a few shares, say so.

A WRONG-HEADED PERSON.

The case of Mr. William Morgan Shuster, the American financial manager in Persia over whose unfriendly actions a great nation is ready to go to war, is that of a young man in the wrong place.

Mr. Shuster was hired to straighten out the almost hopeless finances of a country which had just gone through a bloody political upheaval. He thought that Persia was his employer. Russia and England thought that he ought to juggle the finances to their benefit and use his large influence to further their policies. He stuck to his point. Russia and England lost patience. They started a campign to worry him out of his job. Then Mr. Shuster had the impudence to strike back and tell everything. Sir Edward Grey has denounced him in the British house of commons. The newspaper organ of the Russian czar calls him an "American adventurer in pea jacket and paper collar."

Mr. Shuster, inevitably, will have to leave Persia, however much his employers desire to keep him. He isn't crooked enough for the job. When he leaves, he will have learned that conscience and a habit of honest dealing are luxuries no European nation can afford.

THE BEST OCCUPATION.

In 1900 there were about 5,000,000 farms in the United States. The last census reports that the number was a little over 6,000,000 in 1910. The percentage in increase has been about 10 per cent. In the same ten years the population of the country has increased more than 20 per cent.

Thirty-six per cent of the population lived in the cities in 1900. Now more than 40 per cent belongs to the cities and 6 per cent more lives away from the farm. So, for every 100 men, women and children, only 54 are concerned in the labor of producing food. Though there has been a tremendous increase in yields in the last few years, the exports of foodstuffs have fallen off, showing that there is a smaller surplus to sell abroad, the home markets absorbing larger and larger quantities.

The census shows that more than two-thirds of the American farms are free of mortgage. In ten years $2,700,000,000 has been spent for new farm buildings. An increase of 68 per cent is noted in the value of mechanical equipment upon the farms.

Because of the slow increase in the number of producers and the rapid increase in the number of consumers, because of the high prices for food which such a situation brings about, and because of the improved methods of working land and caring for crops, the farming industry is the most promising in America today.

THE CHANGED IMMIGRANT.

Between January 1 and October 1, the immigrant ships brought 450,670 persons to America. In the same period, they took away 300,040, showing that disappointment had been the lot of almost as many immigrants as had landed here in the same nine months.

The ease and cheapness of transportation has altered the meaning of the word immigrant. It no longer means the coming of foreigners who have broken all home ties, or bade friends and relatives good-bye forever, but rather the coming of persons seeking employment. When they fail to find it, or when the employment they do find proves distasteful or only temporary, they pack their belongings again and scurry for the home country.

Changes in the immigration laws will have to be made henceforth with the idea in view of regulating the labor market, not entirely for the purpose of gaining desirable citizens and rejecting the undesirable.

A JOB FOR MR. TAYLOR.

Why not give congress a course in scientific management?

The impression prevails that the present session will distinguish itself, if at all, by complete avoidance of strenuous exercise. The political situation is so delicate, the chance for mishap so great, that the leaders will think not only twice but 20 times before they commit themselves and their party to any course of action.

But such a policy is costly. It represents waste. It amounts to a studied system of loafing.

It would be the part of wisdom for the people to detail Mr. Taylor, the author and inventor of scientific management, to overhaul congress, find where the leaks of public money are, lay bare the futilities, the lost motion, the unproductive energy and the mislaid pledges and principles. He would have something to report upon franks, the printing of speeches which never were spoken, the delivery of speeches to which no one has listened, the spending of public money for private aggrandizement, and the uselessness of maintaining a capitol building when the greater part of the legislation is conducted in hotel rooms. Then the scientific manager would plan a system of savings, cut down the talk to a minimum and raise the efficiency of thought to a maximum.

This idea, no doubt, has occurred to many others. They haven't published it, however, because that, too, would have represented waste.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE TRUSTS.

The President has made a painstaking analysis of the Sherman anti-trust law, defending it warmly and sharply rebuking those who have ventured to criticise it. He finds the law quite effective for the purpose originally intended. He believes that so far as the railroad, oil and tobacco industries are concerned the possibilities for monopoly have been removed beyond all chance of their redevelopment and he cites the decisions already handed down by the United States supreme court as ample notice that all trusts will have to go through the same process of disintegration.

In the speeches of his recent tour of the country, particularly in that at Detroit, Mr. Taft described his political philosophy. He has not taken advantage of the present opportunity to lay his opinions on that score before congress. But they are to be read between the lines. He pays homage to the Sherman law. He shows feeling towards those who also will not bow down and worship. He discovers nothing save good in the court decisions. He is impatient with the business men who say they cannot learn from the law and the decisions just what they may or may not do. The whole thing is as clear as crystal to him. Only half-heartedly, as one who thinks very little of the idea, does he recommend a federal incorporation measure. And then he stultifies the suggestion with the proposal that it be made wholly voluntary.

The President's sincerity is not to be questioned. But we believe he has failed to observe that trusts are outgrowths of economic evolution and are neither law-made, nor in the broad sense, outlaw. They come, as changes of climate come, without consideration as to the friendliness or hostility of the established order. The discovery of the new world upset not only the dictum of scholars and the harsh manifestos of the church, but commerce as well. The development of co-operative institutions, of labor unions, of trade associations and combinations threw the old order out of gear, did immense hurt over a period of years and cast confusion into political thought. Yet we believe the world cannot go back to the old system of individualism any more than Europe, disturbed by the discoveries of Columbus, could wipe the western hemisphere out of existence.

Mr. Taft suggests that the Sherman anti-trust law is the sponge with which all of the new order may be wiped out. The real question is not whether the new order can be wiped out, but whether or not it is desirable to try to do so.

AN OFF SEASON FOR REFORM

"It cannot too often be stated," says the secretary of navy, "that the yards exist for the fleet and that the navy is not for the support of the yards."

The secretary has been attempting to cut out the waste of his department. He desires to make his appropriations count toward the upkeep of the navy. But upon both grounds he finds himself against political graft and congressional influence.

The more wasteful the system, the more chances there are for building up local and state machines at government expense. The less the appropriations are applied toward things needful, the better the opportunity for the money going toward the betterment of local prosperity. That is why the secretary finds himself opposed in his attempt to reduce the number of navy yards and to abandon those which are of no use.

We hope the secretary will win. But there is a national election coming on and many senators and representatives are troubled about the ways and means with which to keep themselves in Washington. There are few things better for this purpose than a fat appropriation judiciously placed.

Prospects for early reform in navy yards are about as slim as the chances for a stream of gold gushing suddenly forth in the yard of a poorhouse.

THE FLAW IN A VISION.

It was more a firm purpose than a clear vision which distinguished President Lincoln, as may be noted in this extract from his message to congress on December 3, 1863:

> From the first taking of our national census to the last are seventy years, and we find our population at the end of the period eight times as great as it was at the beginning. The increase of those other things which men deem desirable has been even greater. We thus have at one view what the popular principle, applied to government through the machinery of the states and the Union, has produced in a given time, and also what, if firmly maintained, it promises for the future. There are already among us those who, if the Union be preserved, will live to see it contain 250,000,000. The struggle of today is not altogether for today; it is for a vast future also.

Lincoln foresaw the need of making this a real democracy instead of a nation pretending democracy, but he did not see that the mere re-establishment of the union would not wipe out all problems, assure happiness to all and make equality a fact and not simply a blessing hoped for. There were duties the Vast Future had to discharge for itself. Lincoln was a true idealist and therefore intensely practical. It is not given the practical to be prophetic also.

THE LOS ANGELES ELECTION.

It is only fair to the Socialists to say that their defeat in the Los Angeles municipal election was not a test of the popularity or unpopularity of their fundamental doctrines. It was such a test as all parties have at some time had to go through with, irrespective of their outfits of principles. The personality of the candidates was of moment, but more than that the election was swayed by the dramatic outcome of the McNamara dynamiting case.

There has been a tendency among certain of the California Socialists to lean toward the idea that the Marxian tenets can be put into force only through revolution. Jack London, the author, has openly preached that the state must first be pulled down before any order so radically at variance with custom can be established. We are not aware that this theory has entered frankly into the campaign in Los Angeles. But no doubt the people of the city were familiar with it. So, when the McNamaras confessed and the city was torn with anger against the murderers, the Socialist leaders who had been identified with the defence were immediately denounced as in sympathy with political reform through violence and destruction. They had to pay for the Jack London teachings as well as for their friendliness with the McNamaras.

We can see no national significance in the Los Angeles election, save that no party can hope for preferment at this stage in the career of America which becomes even indirectly identified with a policy of terrorism.

THE DANGER OF FAME.

A citizen of one of the little towns in western New York has been married for thirty-nine years. In all that time, he has spent only one night away from home and that was when a horse trade, the only leisurely business left in the world, delayed him until his train had departed.

Men in the commercial world sometimes gain names for discounting their bills. Tradition so enwraps their reputation that salesmen struggle with one another to gain the trade. It is a fame that is much enjoyed by those who acquire it. Some day goods sell slowly. Credit is needed. But then it has to be pleaded for; for the mere asking comes as a surprise and arouses suspicion.

Time may come when the most methodical and upright of husbands must needs be away from home. But he has builded him a reputation that is like reinforced concrete. There is no flexibility about it. It will break before it will bend.

The wise husband will establish credit against the hour of need.

A Detroit woman of 45 is the mother of twenty-four children. It would be interesting to know her choice for President in 1912.

No doubt heaven will be different from any town on earth. There will never be a demand up there for a union station.

We have never been able to find anyone who could tell us which leg a stork stands on the most, right or left.

There is nothing the matter with the oratory we get now. The trouble is that listening has become a lost art.

We are living in a bald-headed age. Standard Oil has another president who can't part his hair.

Senator La Follette ought to be a deep thinker. He has lots of hair to run his fingers through.

In homes where there are small boys jam always keeps longer if placed on the top shelf.

Los Angeles women not only voted right, but they did it without letting the bread burn.

The only thing that can be said against pumpkin pie is that it is old-fashioned.

Sunday School

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN A GREAT BOOK GETS INTO A PEOPLE

International Sunday School Lesson for December 17 Is "Ezra Teaches the Law." Nehemiah 8.

B William T. Ellis.

In a conservation congress held in the south a few weeks ago, one man made the point that it is better to get the great idea of conservation, or what another called the principle of salvation, into people's minds than to teach them all the methods of conservation extant. Plans are merely the product of a purpose. Methods are the output of motive. Get the big idea into a people's thinking and they may be trusted to find all the practical outworkings of it that are necessary. The best program of moral and national reform is a passion for righteousness; details will take care of themselves.

When one of China's greatest statesmen told me recently that he felt that his nation needs to adopt Christianity, he did not have in mind any complete system of theology; he does not know anything about scientific theology. But he did see clearly that the Christian ideal, and the Christian spirit, are China's present need. Give China the Book, and she will make port in her new venture of a constitutional form of government. Give her only the forms and methods of constitutionalism, with the old individualistic and selfish spirit, and she will make shipwreck of her great experiment. The clear need of China, as of our own land, is for a new life to vitalize the new forms of this changing day.

Better Than Strong Walls.

The Great Wall of North China, or the walls about Peking and Nanking, are not an more obsolete and ineffective for purposes of defense in these modern times than were the newly built wall of Nehemiah to keep out the most dangerous foes of Jerusalem. They might thwart Sanballat, Tomiah and Geshem, but they were unavailing against the selfishness, pride, idolatry and godlessness of the wandering heart of the Jews. The need of the returned Jews was for the protection that would save them from themselves. What says Amos R. Wells?—

"Closer is the Lord's protection, than a near investing wall;
Closer than a moat about me, closer than a tower tall;
Closer than a suit of armour, or my hand and feet can be;
For against my own assailing, his protection keepeth me."

The Jews who had returned from the Babylonian exile were in a capital position to adopt an eclectic religion; and they had leanings that way. They were surrounded by an assortment of creeds. There were more gods than virtues. Most of the popular divinities were easy-going, asking nothing of their devotees in the way of moral straitness. There was free rein for all passions in the service of the gods of the nations. That is why the Jews were so often tempted to stray from Jehovah. A man is glad to cloak the indulgence of his frailties under the cover of some religion.

The popularity of all sorts of cults in our own time is to be explained in this same way. Their moral obligations are not rigid and exacting. They profess scorn of the old legalism of the Mosaic law. "Natural religion," is a veritable high-brow fad in our times. It is an easy creed. It will let a man indulge his selfishness to any extent, so long as he is mindful to burn incense to the goddess of Good Form. Be polite and conventional, and you may do whatever you please within these wide bounds, says natural religion, which deifies the worst as well as the best of a man's nature.

Leaders, Real and Sham.

Sir Roberston Nicoll, the great British editor and critic, once gave me his impression of certain public men on this side of the water. Concerning one famous man, he said that "he manages to keep just a step in front of the crowd, and he is ever looking back over his shoulder to see if they are following." That is a definition of many a popular politician; but the term "leader," must be denied him. The truly great statesman is the one who leads the way to what he believes to be righteousness and honor and public welfare. He is less concerned about people's applause than about their progress.

Fortunately Jerusalem had that kind of leaders during and after the rebuilding of the walls. Nehemiah and Ezra cared more for helping their people than for pleasing them. They never hesitated to point out the dangers which resided in the hearts of the Jews, as well as those which arose from without the city walls. They were true leaders, not followers of the crowd who managed to keep in front of the procession, like small boys running at the head of a circus parade.

Once the wall was finished, these leaders planned for a great festival of recognition of the law of the nation, which was the law of Jehovah. It is the degree of a community's reverence for law that measures its real stability. A common misapprehension is that it is the volume of business that determines a community's strength; but this is not so. The strength of the law is the strength of a people's civilization. Not without reason does the British poet of empire cry to his far-flung fellow-countrymen:

"Keep ye the law; be swift in all obedience:
Drive the road and bridge the ford.
Make ye sure to reach his own,
That he reap where he hath sown;
By the peace among our peoples let men know we serve the Lord."

Get-Together Meeting.

Many cities in the southern and western parts of the United States, have entered upon a regular campaign of advertising and promotion. They have adopted slogans and emblems, and assiduously woo increased prosperity. The first step in every such campaign is to get the people together, and to make them feel their civic solidarity. No committee of business men can boom a city successfully, unless there be present the genuinely unified community consciousness.

Ezra had never studied psychology, but he knew human nature, which is the same thing, so his first step, in great religious and law-observing revival which he projected for Jerusalem, was to get all the people together in one place. He wanted them to become conscious of themselves, to see one another, and to feel the thrill of the "elbow touch" of which old soldiers talk. Into the broad place before the water gate the whole assembly of the people gathered. Wise is the church which holds reunions and socials, not for money-making purposes, but solely to promote the self-realization of the organization.

The churches which expect to have crowds of worshippers merely by the fact of opening their doors, may take a lesson from Ezra's procedure. He was Ezra, the great leader, and all the people had special reason to give heed to his words, but he organized and planned for this rally as thoroughly as the laymen make ready for a Men and Religion campaign. It was not a one-man meeting; Ezra had with him a corps of assistants, judiciously placed. He was after results, and not after a reputation for himself. The occasion was a prepared one, an anticipated one, and an enthusiastic one, for the "get together" spirit had hold of the people.

"And Gave the Sense."

A man was speaking upon the possibilities of Mesopotamia's cotton crop, but he took it for granted that his hearers were more familiar with geography than was the case, so he was not surprised when a friend said to him, "A man was telling me about your speech upon the possibilities of cotton in China." The speaker had not been careful to make his hearers understand, which is as truly the speaker's responsibility as it is the listener's. Most persons listen to the Bible without expecting to understand it as they understand the newspaper. Their knowledge of Mesopotamia is as hazy as their knowledge of the Hittites, or the lands of Paul's journeys. A Sunday school teacher who exhibited with pride a map of Bible lands showing Ur of the Chaldees as down in the land of Edom was not very much embarrassed when the mistake was pointed out. The assumption is that all that pertains to the Bible is somewhat vague and conjectural. One does not expect to comprehend the Bible as he does a book of travels or a history or a novel.

That state of mind was given a severe jolt by Ezra, who in this great Bible-reading assembly had the law read so that the record runs, "And they read in the book of the law distinctly, and they gave the sense, so that they understood the reading." No other book is read so unintelligently as the Scriptures. Philip's question to the Ethiopian eunuch might well be repeated to many a Christian at his private devotions, "Understandest thou what thou readest?"

Often the Bible is treated as a sort of charm or incantation, to be read because there is virtue in it, but not because it is understood., Some folks following this good-luck method, open their Bibles at random for their daily reading, trusting to be guided thereby, though it is usually the bookbinder, and not the Spirit, who determines the pages at which the volume will open most easily. The only Bible reading that is worth the time spent upon it is Bible reading which gives the reader the sense of what he has read. Otherwise, one might as well read last year's almanac, or a volume of cuneform inscriptions.

The Speaker Who Made a Hit.

At a great Philadelphia convention a few years ago a professor in Haverford college read the Scripture lesson. I have forgotten even the names of the distinguished speakers of the evening, but I have not forgotten how Rufus M. Jones read the thirteenth chapter of Corinthians, as if it were living literature, and as if he meant it every word. That, I fancy, is the sort of reading of the Pentateuch which the multitude of Jews alongside of the water gate heard that day so long ago.

Small wonder they wept and shouted "Amen!" and bowed themselves to the earth in contrition, and listened for dear life for six short hours. No sermons are long when they are messages of life, from living men to living men. Emotion? Of course there was emotion. There is always emotion when hearts are deeply stirred. There is emotion when a man tells a woman of his love. There is emotion over the birth of the first-born. There is emotion at the death-bed. There is emotion when a country's call is heard by patriots. The stirring of the deeps always produces emotion, and the academic objection to emotion in connection with religion is little less than absurd.

The lesson of this whole lesson is obvious. It is that the surest way to the most abiding religious revival is by the study of the word of God. Give the people the Book, and they can do without an evangelist. The entrance of the Word gives light and life and fortitude and conviction and holiness and peace. The people who have come upon a revival of Bible-study have the best reason to be glad and grateful, as the Jews after the festival of study of the law. They celebrated because they had learned anew the Pentateuch; how much greater should be the celebration of those who have the living gospel as their light and their strength!

Varieties

The guinea pig is fully grown w six weeks old.

The Parisian has an amiable we ness for the canary.

In Madagascar wild peacocks found in great numbers.

People on the Pacific coast are lea ing to eat the eggs of seagulls.

Our principal trans-Pacific custom are Australia and Tasmania.

Nightly concerts are provided telephone subscribers in Australia

Salted horsemeat is being replac in Sweden by American salted bee

Only one out of every 15 pers has both eyes in good condition.

In Alberta, western Canada, longest day has 18 hours of sunshi

One hundred years is the estima life of the oil and gas fields of Ok homa.

An Italian university profe claims to have found radium in dinary dew.

Every German city of 100,000 p ulation has an excellent taxicab s vice.

In their chemical composition banana and potato are almost iden cal.

The swamp and overflow lands the United States aggregate 74,541, acres.

The unappropriated and unreserv lands of this country amount to 7 986,409 acres.

Oil engines are displacing steam gines in the rural and remote distri of New Zealand.

To regain his throne, the form shah of Persia has given up an a nual pension of $25,000.

The United States has issued nea 60,000 patents for inventions al electrical lines.

Every year the United States i ports between 2,000,000 and 3,000, pounds of camphor.

Boiled potatoes are better than so for cleansing hands blackened by c tact with kitchen utensils.

More than 50 vessels are loaded a nually in Calcutta with Indian pr ducts for the United States.

For all its busy industry the m that a bee can collect is a tablespoo ful of honey in a year's time.

Japan has adopted various devi for getting rid of flies, but finds th a great pest, nevertheless.

In this country last year there we 550 serious accidents, due to as ma steam boiler explosions.

The forecasts of the value of th season's Argentine agricultural pr ducts are reckoned at $1,706,000,000.

Sugar exists not only in the ca beet root and maple, but also in t sap of 190 other plants and trees.

A first-class distributer in the Unit States postal service disposed of 7 pieces of mail in 11 minutes.

Owing to increased home consum tion there has been a marked decli in the exporting of American meats

Prior to the recent revolution Mex co purchased about 600 pianos eve year from the factories in Chicago.

With the idea of becoming a ci beautiful, Buenos Ayres has plante more than 142,000 trees in the last t years.

Chicago is now the largest pia producing center in the world. Abo 100,000 instruments are made th annually.

The paper of which our money made is manufactured of linen rag from the orient and of silk from Ital or China.

Gold mines, controlled by resident of the United States, are amon Korea's most profitable and promisin industries.

For making paper England is im porting fewer rags, but more woo pulp, the total value of this latter f 1910 being $25,000,000.

The timber area of Canada wa originally 1,900,000 square miles. A present its timber is estimated 3,279,000,000,000 feet.

A board of eight women has exclu sive control of all the city parks i Juarez, Mexico, said to be the onl case of the kind.

A tiny storage battery driven elec tric fan has been perfected to b placed inside a top hat to keep i wearer's head cool.

A German life-saving buoy is ham mock shaped and large enough for bather to lie in and paddle himsel about if he desires.

A French wireless station has bee installed in Morocco and communica tion established with the station o the Eiffel tower.

An attachment for converting eye glasses or spectacles into automobi goggles has been invented by a Phila delphian.

Kubelik, the famous violinist, gav 220 concerts last year, at an averag fee of $1,200, making his year's incom nearly $205,000.

Ants will carry loads 40 or 50 time as heavy as themselves. The beetl can move a weight 112 times his ow weight.

If you run a motor vehicle in Princ Edward Island you must pay a fin of $500 or go to jail for a period of si months.

The average value of farm land a acre increased from $15.57 in 1900 $32.49 in 1910, a gain of $16.92 an acre or 108.7 per cent.

An English inventor has copied a old idea in the history of telephon by designing a transmitter shape like the human ear.

Nuts are food, not mere confection for man. Nut trees alone could fur nish nourishment adequately to sup port the life of the world.

California is building two reservoir of concrete, the largest in the world each to hold a million barrels of oi at a cost of $500,000.

Britain's latest superdreadnough cruiser, the Princess Royal, will hav cost over $10,000,000 by the time i is fully completed.

New Zealand now ships frozen duck to London. They sell for about 7 cents each, and compare favorabl with the English kind.

Nearly every Bible today has a con cordance at the back. The first con cordance was prepared by French monks in the year 1247.

News from Athens is that the oliv crop in Greece promises to be the best both in quantity and quality that has been seen in forty years.

Japan is constructing a network narrow guage railways, designed to cover the country, estimated to cos when finished $21,000,000.

In the coming year, for the first time in its history, London will have a doctor for the lord mayor. The re cipient of the honor is Sir Thomas Cooke, M. D.

Advanced Case of Consumption Cured in Four Months.

Lung-Germine Co.,
Jackson, Mich.

Dear Sirs: I feel it my duty to write you that I have been saved from the grave by Lung-Germine. Every one that saw me thought I would die in a short time, and my doctor told me he could not help me. Analysis of my sputum by the State Board of Health showed that thousands of tuberculosis germs were present. I was having hemorrhages very bad, and fever 103 every day.

I heard of Lung-Germine and began its use. At the end of two months my cough was all gone and I was gaining very fast. I sent another sample of my sputum to be analyzed and the reply came back that there were no germs whatever. When I began Lung-Germine treatment I weighed 95 pounds. I used the treatment four months in all and today I am well and strong. I weigh 115 pounds, and can truthfully say that I am completely cured of consumption by Lung-Germine.

Yours very truly,
MRS. LUCY BUNDY,
1403 E. 33d Ave., Denver, Col.

Chronic Bronchitis and Lung Trouble Cured Three Years Ago. No Return of Trouble.

Lung-Germine Company,
Jackson, Mich.

Dear Sirs:

Replying to your inquiry of some time ago, I am sending herewith statement covering my case. Before beginning the treatment I was in poor health for about one year, my case having been diagnosed by home physicians as chronic bronchitis and lung trouble, although in my opinion it was genuine consumption. I was troubled with night sweats, fever and chills, also had a very severe cough and lost forty pounds in weight in a short time. In March, 1908, I ordered a month's treatment of Lung Germine and after using four bottles I can say that I was cured and am still enjoying good health, none of the former symptoms of my disease having returned.

You will please excuse my long silence, but I did not want to give a testimonial until I was satisfied that the cure was permanent, else I would not have waited three years. I hope that many more sufferers may learn of the treatment, for I believe that the remedy will accomplish what you claim for it.

Respectfully yours,
SAMUEL J. SMITH,
R. R. No. 6,
Elkhart, Ind.

Another Case of Chronic Consumption Cured.

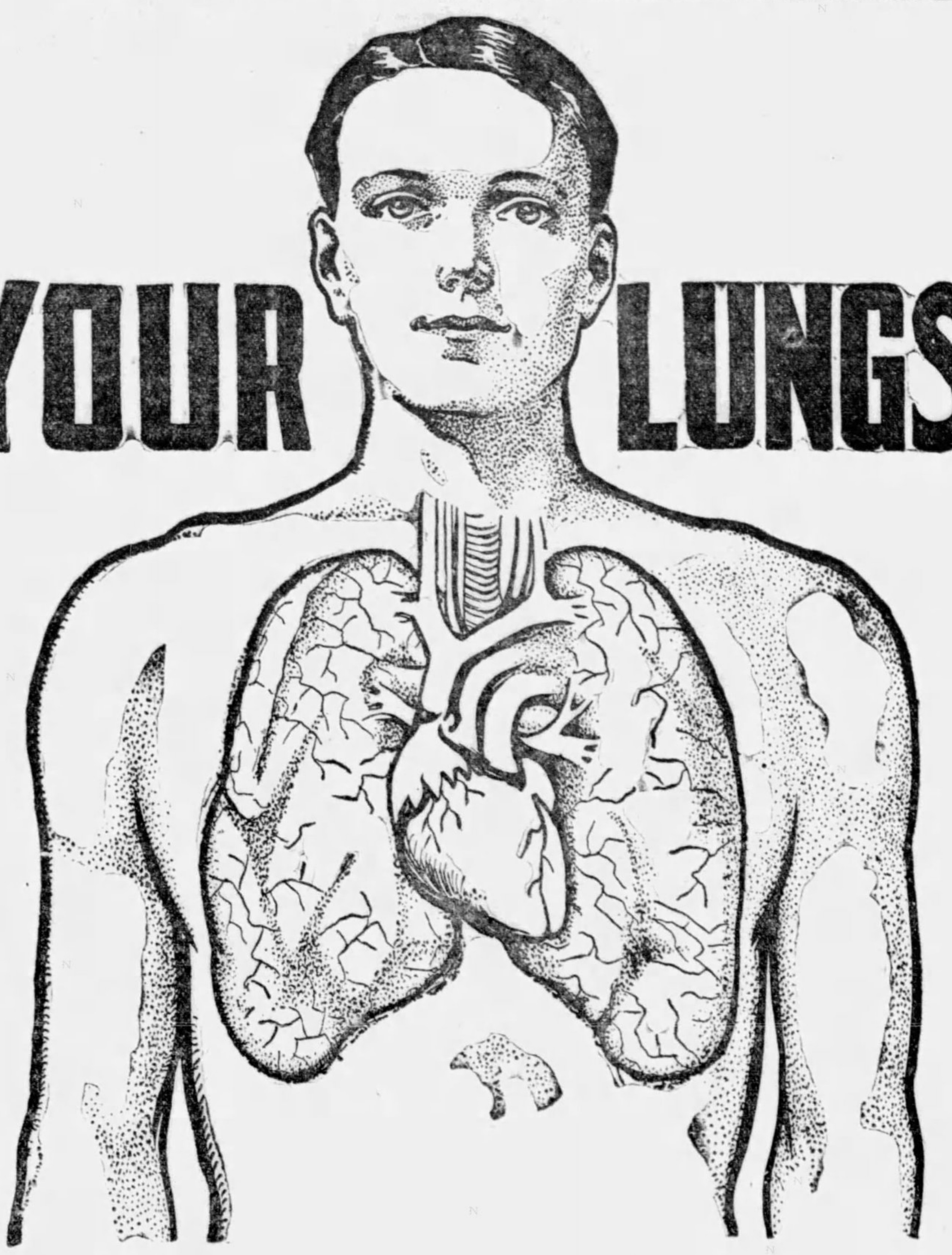
Lung-Germine Company
Jackson Mich.

Dear Sirs: I am more than anxious to have my case spread to all humanity suffering with Consumption, for I am well and hearty today, and three years ago I was taking Lung-Germine.

Well, I will tell you my case as near as I can remember it now. I have had a cough in winter ever since I was a child and it seemed to grow on me, so three years ago this winter I got very bad and was not able to do half of my work. I was so weak I would have to sit down two or three times when making up my bed, and when sweeping my house I would tie a cloth over my mouth to keep from coughing so badly. In February I had three spells of bleeding of the lungs so it scared me a little and we called a doctor. He said I had Consumption and that made me pretty blue. I saw your medicine advertised in the paper and sent for a sample. My sides were sore and hurt me severely under the shoulder blades, had night sweats so awfully bad and I would chill if the least wind blew on me across the shoulders. I could not lie on my left side for months before I took Lung-Germine, but just as soon as I began to take it I began to gain in weight, my appetite improved and I just got well. I believe to this day that if it had not been for Lung-Germine and God I would have been in my grave long ago, and my husband says so too. I had a local doctor examine my lungs after I quit taking Lung-Germine and he said if I ever had consumption I didnt have it then, so you see my case was cured by Lung-Germine and I recommend it wherever I go. I am willing to do anything to help this medicine do the work, for there is no medicine that has done half so much for me as it has, and it will do the same for others if they will only give it a fair trial. I am pleased to have my statements published and hope it will help someone to believe. Wishing you success, I remains, Yours very truly,

MRS. MAGGIE BRIGGS,
Gower, Me.
R. F. D. No. 3, Box No. 55.

YOUR LUNGS



Are Your Lungs Weak or Painful

DO YOUR LUNGS EVER BLEED?
DO YOU HAVE NIGHT SWEATS?
HAVE YOU PAINS IN CHEST AND SIDES?
DO YOU SPIT YELLOW AND BLACK MATTER?
ARE YOU CONTINUALLY COUGHING AND HAWKING?
DO YOU HAVE PAINS UNDER THE SHOULDER BLADES?

THESE ARE REGARDED SYMPTOMS OF LUNG TROUBLE AND
CONSUMPTION

You should take immediate steps to check the progress of these symptoms. The longer you allow them to advance and develop, the more deep seated and serious your condition becomes.

WE STAND READY TO PROVE TO YOU

absolutely, that Lung-Germine, the German Treatment, has cured completely and permanently case after case of advanced Consumption (Tuberculosis), Chronic Bronchitis, Catarrh of the Lungs, Catarrh of the Bronchial Tubes and other Lung Diseases.

Many sufferers who had lost all hope and who had been given up by physicians have been permanently cured by Lung-Germine.

It is not only a cure for Consumption, but a preventative. If your lungs are merely weak and the disease has not yet manifested itself, you can prevent its development, you can build up your lungs and system to their normal strength and capacity.

Lung-Germine has cured advanced Consumption, in many cases over four years ago, and the patients remain strong and in splendid health today.

We Will Send You Proof Positive---Proof That Will Convince Any Judge or Jury on Earth

We will gladly send you proof of many remarkable cures; also a FREE TRIAL of Lung-Germine, together with our new book on the treatment and cure of Consumption and Lung Trouble.

JUST SEND YOUR NAME

LUNG-GERMINE CO., 75 Rae Block, Jackson, Mich.

CROPS, THOUGH LESS, TOP ALL FORMER VALUE

Secretary Wilson's Report Shows Advanced Prices Make 1911 Season Most Profitable.

Washington, Dec. 8.—While adverse weather conditions greatly reduced the production of farms of the United States during the season of 1911, the annual report of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson shows that the advance of prices on all crops, with the notable exception of cotton, make ten crops the most valuable ever produced by the tillers of this country.

Animal products, which include eggs, butter, wool and poultry, suffered, however, a decline of $321,000,000 from 1910. The total value of all farm products for 1911, based on census items, was $8,417,000,000, a decrease of $277,000,000 from 1910. The total crop value was $5,504,000,000, a gain of $44,000,000 over 1910.

Only cotton and sugar beets broke the record in production. But in prices and value corn, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, hops, flaxseed, sugar beets and sugar cane broke all records, notwithstanding the fact that they had some previous very high values to meet. The 1911 value of wheat has been exceeded in three previous years.

Weather Generally Bad.

Secretary Wilson states that the climatic conditions of the early part of the growing season of 1911 were adverse to agriculture throughout the country east of the Rocky mountains in a degree that exceeds all records.

For a period of 60 days beginning early in May, a series of hot waves of marked severity so early in the season followed one another in rapid succession, and the weather bureau is quoted as declaring that it is probable that during no previous similar period of 60 days has the temperature been so continuously and largely above the average over so extensive a region in the last half century. At the same time there was a large deficiency of rainfall that added to the crop damage.

The secretary declares that "while the total values of the crops in 1911 are not so high as in 1910, there is great abundance for all purposes." For the first time in many years the total value of farm products has declined from that of the preceding year.

The loss is chargeable to the general classes of animal products and animals sold and slaughtered. Dairy cows are the only farm animals for which increase of price is indicated. Eggs, wool, butter and poultry have suffered in farm price during the year.

In consequence of the decline of prices of farm animals and their products, this group is estimated as having produced a value of $2,913,000,000 in 1911, or $321,000,000 below the amount for 1910.

Farm prices of all crops are higher than for 1910 except for cotton, cotton seed and flaxseed.

Other Countries' Figures.

Interesting comparisons are made with official estimates in other countries of the value of products produced by the farms in those countries. An estimate of $1,351,000,000 is quoted for Italy, of 613,000,000 for Japan, of $484,000,000 for Australia and of $900,000,000 for Canada.

With a value more than twice that of the cotton crop this year and but little less than the combined values of the cotton, wheat and oats crops, corn is by far the leading crop as a wealth producer. The estimate of 2,776,000,000 bushels indicates a production that has been exceeded in only two years. The farm price of corn is now higher than it has been since the records of the department began in 1866, except in 1883, and this establishes a total value for the crop that reaches $1,700,000,000 and breaks the record.

So pre-eminently is corn the leading crop of this country that about three-fourths of the world's crop is grown here. But the exports of corn constitute but one-third of the world's exports of corn.

That a large crop may be worth less to the producer than a small one is exemplified by the cotton crop of this year. Commonly supposed to be the largest one ever grown, this crop has reached a price that is five cents a pound of lint below that of last year, when the crop was much less in quantity, and for the same reason the price of seed has declined. Apparently the value of the fiber and seed of this year's crop will not exceed $775,000,000—an amount that is below that of two former crops, although above the average of the preceding five years.

Three-Fifths of World's Crop.

There is no crop that this country produces that excites such world-wide interest as cotton, for the reason that the crop of the United States is about three-fifths of the world's production, contributes two-thirds of the world's exports and has a fiber of a sort that has no direct competition in other countries.

A low production of 47,000,000 tons of hay is far below the five-year average yield of 63,500,000 tons, and was exceeded by the crop of 1884 and every year since 1888. Notwithstanding the low production the price has not correspondingly advanced, for the reasons, probably, that there was good and late fall pasturage and that the farms have a great deal of roughage to take the place of hay. The value of hay is placed at a little less than $700,000,000, and this is $50,000,000 more than the estimated value of the cotton lint produced this year and $100,000,000 more than the value of the wheat crop.

Wheat is the crop fourth in order of value and is worth $600,000,000. The estimate of the department places the production at 656,000,000 bushels, an amount that would have been much exceeded had weather conditions been favorable.

This country produced one-fifth of the worlds' wheat crop during the last five years and contributed about one-eighth of the world's exports.

The yield of the oats crop is estimated to be 874,000,000 bushels, a low amount caused by adverse weather. Its value is placed at $380,00,000, or 5 per cent more than the five-year average. About one-fourth of the world's oats is grown in this country.

The potato crop of 282,000,000 bushels is about 90 per cent of the average production, but the farm price has increased to such an extent that the total value of the crop is the highest of record and amounts to $213,000,000.

Barley is another crop deficient in production. The 146,000,000 bushels are 12 per cent below the five year average, but the total value of the crop is about $125,000,000 and much above the record value of 1907.

The tobacco crop is estimated to be about 800,000,000 pounds, or 2 per cent under the five-year average, and to be worth about $76,000,000, or 5.3 per cent under the five-year average. The tobacco grown in this country during the last five years is 31 per cent of the world's crop and supplied other countries with a quantity that is 42.3 per cent of the worlds' export of tobacco.

The production of flaxseed this year has been exceeded many times, but the total value has never been equaled. The crop of 22,000,000 bushels has a farm value of about $47,000,000.

Rye has the low production of 31,000,000 bushels, but the value, $26,000,000, is 12.2 per cent above the five-year average.

Sugar Beets Gain.

The sugar beet crop, which for several years remained close to $20,000,000 in value, has risen to more than $24,000,000 this year, an increase of 23½ per cent above the five-year average. This is a crop to the establishment and growth of which the department of agriculture has directed some of its best efforts.

No other crop exhibits such a high increase of value over the five-year average as the hop crop does. It is 140 per cent. This is because the price of hops, which has usually been 10 to 20 cents a pound, has risen to 38 cents. Consequently the crop value has become $15,500,000. The production, on the other hand, has fallen off 15 per cent from the five-year average. Nearly one-fourth of the world's exports of hops go from this country, and a little over one-fourth of the world's crop is produced here.

Rice is one of the five crops that have a production above the five-year average, but the amount, although a little over 1,000,000,000 pounds, has been exceeded twice.

The buckwheat crop has been exceeded in production by only two crops since the '60s, and the value by no year subsequent to that decade.

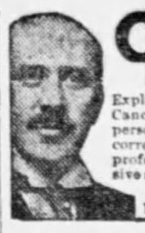
Can Make Own Sugar.

Although sugar making belongs to manufacturing, it is asserted that cane and beet production can best be treated through the sugar made from them. The secretary says: "I am gratified to see that the beet sugar tonnage reaches the figure of nearly 600,000 short tons. It indicates that we can make our sugar."

This is the largest amount ever made in this country by about 80,000 tons and is 24 per cent above the five-year average. The value has, of course, soared and amounts to about $90,000,000, including value of pulp, the highest previous value being about $60,000,000 in 1909.

The cane sugar production of 1911 is estimated at about 380,000 short tons of raw sugar, or 5½ per cent above the five-year average, with a value of about $45,000,000 or 58 per cent over the five-year average.

Both kinds of sugar combined, the production equals about 975,000 short tons, or about 85,000 tons more than the record production of 1909. The factory value of this sugar and the beet pulp, which is used for feeding purposes, is about $135,000,000, or about $41,000,000 more than the record value.



CANCER
BOOK SENT FREE
Explains the Combination Medical Treatment for Cancer. Contains scores of testimonials from persons cured years ago with whom you may correspond or go to see. The past 12 years of my professional life has been devoted to the exclusive study and treatment of Cancer in Kansas City
DR. O. A. JOHNSON
1320 Main St., Suite 340 Kansas City, Mo.

UNCLE SAM'S REPORT OF FARM WORK FOR 1911.

Corn	$1,700,000,000
Cotton	755,000,000
Hay	700,000,000
Wheat	600,000 000
Oats	380,000,000
Potatoes	213,000,000
Barley	125,000,000
Tobacco	76,000,000
Flax	47,000,000
Rye	26,000,000
Sugar Beets	24,000 000
Hops	15,500,000
Total estimate value of all 1911 crops	$5,504,000,000
Gain over 1910 total	44,000,000
Total value animal products 1911	$2,913,000,000
Decrease from 1910	321,000,000
Total value of all farm products 1911	$8,417,000,000
Decrease from 1910	277,000,000

MAIL ORDER MARKET
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than twenty-one lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue

HELP WANTED.

500 MEN 20 to 40 years old, wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors: $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary: fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 500, care of Weekly Blade, Toledo, O.

YOU are wanted for government positions—$80 month to commence. Annual vacations. Short hours. No "layoffs." Common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open, with description. Franklin Institute, Dept. R 32, Rochester, N. Y.

Free Tuition to One Student Each County. Mail course shorthand, bookkeeping, typewriting. Books, etc., only expense. Southern Correspondence Institute, New Orleans.

AGENTS WANTED.

EARN $10 to $15 a week and hold your position besides. No canvassing. We, as manufacturers of patented just in season specialties, have new easy mail order plans to keep factories busy. We furnish everything. Large profits; small capital; experience unnecessary. If you are one of the want-to-go-ahead kind, write for our most modern plans. Sworn statements. J. M. Pease Mfg. Co., 285 Pease Bldg., Michigan St., Buffalo, N. Y.

If You Can and Will Make Good selling Hot Water Wall Finishes, supplemented by our make of Varnishes, Paints and Framed Mirrors, write fully to Schrader, Whittick & Co., Chicago.

AGENTS---Easy seller, $6 to $10 a day; men everywhere wild over it. Two in one sharpens dullest razor. Binding guarantee given. Just out, wonderful, mysterious; nothing like it. Write or send $1 for sample on 10 days' trial. Money refunded if not satisfactory. The Uni-Hone Strop Co., Toledo, O.

AGENTS--We manufacture and control several of the fastest selling specialties on the market, used in every home. Large profits. Quick sales. Send for free particulars and catalogue. A. Home Manufacturing Co., 23 Park Row, New York.

NORTH CAROLINA FARM LANDS.

WANTED:--Men to become independent farmers in Eastern North Carolina—the "Nation's Garden Spot." Leads for large profits on small capital. Write for booklet. C. Van Leuven, 817 Southern Bldg., Wilmington, N. C.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAY and faded Hair restored to its natural color by Walter's Hair Color Restorer. Its action being gradual but sure, it is impossible to detect its use. Will not stain the scalp or hands. Send 25 cents (stamps accepted) and we will mail a full size 35 cent package and a sample of our celebrated Shampoo Powder. H. J. Walter Co., Box 466, Toledo, Ohio.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

FOR SALE farm of 80 acres, three miles from Howell, brick house, hip roof barn, rich level land; $90 per acre. Farm of 240 acres, hip roof barn 100 feet long, good house, good land and fine farm to raise Holstein cattle; $70 per acre. A farm of 117 acres within six miles of two towns, $6,000; and have about 40 other good farms for sale. Let me know what you want and I can furnish it. Write W. E. Robb, Howell, Mich.

REAL ESTATE.

Farms Wanted—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 96 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

EDUCATIONAL.

HOW to go on the stage. Complete course, postpaid $1; circular B free. J. C. Snyder Co., Mt. Gilead, O.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL.

FREE TUITION by mail: civil service, drawing, engineering, electric wiring, agricultural, poultry, normal, academic, bookkeeping, shorthand courses. Matriculation $5. Tuition free to first applicants. Apply to Carnegie College, Rogers, Ohio.

CLAIRVOYANT.

Mail Dime, Birth for Booklet; three questions answered free. Mad. Beverly, Youngstown, Ohio.

PERSONAL.

LADIES---When delayed or irregular use Triumph Pills, always dependable. "Relief" and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis.

Marriage paper mailed free, reliable, best published. Eastern Agency, 69, Bridgeport, Conn.

MARRY---Best plan on earth, sent free; photos of every lady member. THE PILOT, Dept. 39, Marshall, Mich.

GET MARRIED.—Matrimonial paper with advertisements marriageable people from all sections, rich, poor, young, old, Protestants, Catholics, mailed sealed free. The Correspondent, Toledo, Ohio.

MARRY—Book of descriptions mailed sealed free; many wealthy. The Exchange, Box 525, B. H., Kansas City, Mo.

MARRY—Many wealthy members will marry. All ages. Description free. Reliable Club, Dept. 56, Box 26, Oakland, Cal.

WANTED—More advertisers to know that TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE is a big business getter. Use its columns every issue and get big results. Advertising rates reasonable, circulation guaranteed. Address, Weekly Blade, Toledo, O.

A five-line advertisement, same size and style as the above, will cost only **$3.00** for one insertion in the

Mail Order Market Column of

The Toledo Weekly Blade

You can place your proposition in a Quarter Million Homes, from Maine to California, and before over a Million Readers every week.

A new business can be started or you can buy, sell or trade by using the Mail Order Market of The Toledo Weekly Blade.

FILL OUT THE COUPON BELOW.

MAIL ORDER MARKET.

Figure 7 words to a line, each line costing 60c. Send cash with order. Address your letter to Toledo Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Gentlemen—I enclose copy of an advertisement to measure...... lines, which I desire you to insert in the MAIL ORDER MARKET. I am sending remittance of $...... to cover the cost of same.

Name ....

Street ....

City and State..

LADIES $1000 Reward! I positively guarantee my Great Successful "MONTHLY" Remedy. Safely relieves some of the longest, most obstinate, abnormal cases in 3 to 5 days. No harm, pain or interference with work. MAIL $1.50. Double Strength $2.00. DR. J. D. SOUTHINGTON CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Wise Women & discreet men use our remedies, toilet necessities, rubber goods, appliances, etc., "HINTS and HELPS," and illustrated catalog 2c. Address Webster Specialty Co. K 39 Chicago

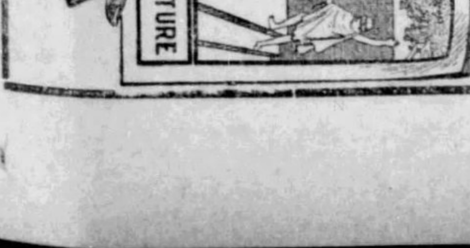
BED WETTING Completely cured, all ages. Box Penine, full directions FREE. MISSOURI REMEDY CO., Block 12 St. Louis, Mo.

For New Manhood Send Me the FREE COUPON

There is today no excuse for any man remaining weak. The vital, manly man is admired by all men as well as all women; there is an influence about him no one can resist; he knows no fear; he knows no weakness; he knows no result of debility. It is this same VITALITY which carries our young soldiers to war without thought of death. Vitality, reader, is what you MUST have if you would enjoy a life of health, strength and manly vigor. I can give you this same life and vitality; if I can do for you what I am doing for thousands of others I can put the vigor of youth into your blood and nerves; I can make you feel young again and keep you feeling young; I can drive away all debility, weakness and despondency. You will laugh at trouble, you will tackle obstacles with the vim to win, just as all other hearty, vital men may do. I don't ask you to use drugs, I ask no change in your present mode of living; just cease all dissipation and then use my HEALTH BELT. All else will come. My Health Belt with suspensory attachment is the greatest nature cure and VITALITY supply that the world has ever known or probably ever will know. Nothing is taken for granted; you feel better immediately, at once, from the first time used. Worn all night while you sleep, it pours a great stream of Vitality and energy into you weakened system; it is a wonder working giant of power; made as I now make it I am getting results of which no man ever dreamed. Just think, over ten thousand men applied to me during the month of February; I am now sending great shipments of my Health Belt to every part of the civilized world. There is a reason; I am curing; I am giving men back their lost strength. It makes you feel ambitious, full of vim; you awaken mornings sparkling with bright, clear-eyed, clear-brained health; the weakness has all disappeared from your back, you are "just feeling fine." Special attachments to my Health Belt cure rheumatism, kidney, liver and stomach trouble.

Let Me Send You This Book FREE

Fill in the coupon; let me send you at once my free booklet in plain sealed envelope; it is profusely illustrated with half-tone photos; keep it in your pocket for easy reference; read the chapter on Vitality; read the chapter on Debility; read the chapter on those subjects which interest every man, young or old, who would be strong in manly vigor. It is a word of hope, a carefully written, interesting booklet which should be in every one's possession. Therefore send today.



DR. T. B. SANDEN CO.,
1151 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Dear Sirs:—Please forward me your Book, as advertised, free.

NAME..

ADDRESS..

GIVE $1,000 IF WORLD IS ROUND

Boston, Dec. 7.—A reward of $1,000 awaits the person who can prove to the satisfaction of Charles W. Morse of Brookline, that the earth is round. The money is on deposit in a Boston bank. Mr. Morse says he has proved by scientific principles that the sun revolves over the earth. Ships sailing around the earth cannot drop over the edge, he explains, because of the immense ice barrier which surrounds the habitable portion of the earth, which is a circular plane.

SEE PROFIT LACK IN BEET GROWING

Farmers at Sugar Trust Quiz Ask Better Price for Deliveries.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The house special committee investigating the so-called sugar trust today heard testimoney designed to show that in some states sugar beet culture is a "hothouse" industry. Judge Bodkin, of Meade, Colo., representing farmers of that sugar beet territory, told of the cheap foreign labor employed there.

The farmers who are attending the committee session contend that they are not given a reasonable profit on their sugar beet crop and they want an increase in the price per ton delivered to the sugar mills.

Mr. Bodkin told the committee that the contracts between beet farmers and sugar refiners were drawn to compel the farmer to violate them as soon as a beet crop was planted. One stipulation, he said, was that the farmer must protect his beets from "sunlight and frost."

"The only way to live up to that would be to keep the beets under my bed," said Mr. Bodkin.

Can't Get Fair Test.

The witness, under cross-examination by Representative Fordney, declared the farmers had difficulty in getting a scientific test of their sugar beets except by customers of the Great Western Sugar Co. He said the company had such influence with the Colorado agricultural departments that the farmers could not get a private test.

An independent chemist in Denver would not make the test, he said, and finally the Colorado university at Boulder, refused, because the university president feared the Great Western Sugar Co. would hold down the appropriations for the institution.

Mr. Fordney said that the witness was evidently an enemy of the Great Western Sugar Co. Bodkin retorted that the representative seemed to be a friend of the sugar refiners and an enemy of the farmer. Mr. Fordney protested that he is a friend of the farmer. The two glared at each other while Mr. Fordney demanded to know how the farmers had been summoned to appear.

Would Continue Duty.

Mr. Bodkin said he favors tariff on sugar because if it were taken off the sugar refiners "would tighten down on the prices of beets."

E. U. Combs, of Fort Morgan, Colo., a beet farmer, testified that he had no complaint against the sugar refinery, but thought the farmers should get more for their beets.

The United States produced 30,305,656 barrels of salt last year, according to recently issued official figures.

$10,000 IN OLD WOODEN LEG

One "Pauper" Leaves It to Another in Oklahoma.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Dec. 7.—An old wooden leg may not be much of a legacy, but when it contains $10,000 dollars, Jacob Randall, a pauper at the poor farm of Canadian county, thinks it is worth having. The leg was given to him by Alexander P. Hamilton, a supposed pauper at the farm, just before he died a few days ago. Last night Randall discovered the roll of money in the stock of the artificial limb. If Hamilton had relatives they are not known here.

SAYS NO TYPHOID IN OYSTERS

New York, Dec. 8.—The oyster has at last been exonerated of causing typhoid. A report by Health Commissioner Lederel of New York city gives the succulent bivalve a clean bill of health. "For several years," the commissioner says, "dilligent investigation has failed to trace a single case of the disease to the eating of oysters."

JOHN D. RESIGNS STANDARD HELM

Quits Presidency of New Jersey Co.—Wm. Rockefeller Also Quits.

New York, Dec. 4.—John D. Rockefeller resigned today as president and director of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey. John D. Archbold was elected president in Mr. Rockefeller's place.

A majority of the officers and directors who for years have been associated with Mr. Rockefeller in the control of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, also handed in their resignations. These included: William Rockefeller as vice president and director; C. M. Pratt, as vice president; William G. Rockefeller as assistant treasurer; H. C. Folger, Jr., as secretary, assistant treasurer and directors, H. M. Flagler, L. J. Drake and E. T. Bedford. Mr. Archbold, the new president, also resigned as vice president. The board of directors is reduced from 14 to 9 members.

The changes in the executive heads of the Standard Oil Co. are due to the desire of men who have grown old in the development of the oil industry to be relieved of the burden inseperable from the management of affairs under the new conditions.

THE LITTLE WIDOW

A Mighty Good Sort of a Neighbor to Have.

"A little widow a neighbor of mine, persuaded me to try Grape-Nuts when my stomach was so weak that it would not retain food of any other kind," writes a grateful woman, from San Bernardino Co., Cal.

"I had been ill and confined to my bed with fever and nervous prostration for three long months after the birth of my second boy. We were in despair until the little widow's advice brought relief.

"I liked Grape-Nuts food from the beginning, and in an incredibly short time it gave me such strength that I was able to leave my bed and enjoy my three good meals a day. In two months my weight increased from 95 to 113 pounds, my nerves had steadied down and I felt ready for anything. My neighbors were amazed to see me gain so rapidly, and still more so when they heard that Grape-Nuts alone had brought the change.

"My 4-year-old boy had eczema very bad last spring and lost his appetite entirely, which made him cross and peevish. I put him on a diet of Grape-Nuts, which he relished at once. He improved from the beginning, the eczema disappeared and now he is fat and rosy, with a delightfully soft, clear skin. The Grape-Nuts diet did it. I will willingly answer all inquiries." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever Read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

FAT COUPLE ON HONEYMOON

Bridegroom Weighs 457 and Bride 278 Pounds.

Dover, N. H., Dec. 9.—Samuel Chesley Drew, the pride of the New England Fat Men's association, who weighs 457 pounds, is back at his home here today after a honeymoon trip with his bride, who was Miss Rose Lavigne, of Rochester, and who herself tips the scales at 278 pounds. As there was no carriage in the town capable of transporting the happy pair, they were carried from the train to their home in a hay rack.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Drew was the culmination of a romance which had its beginning in the corridors of the state hospital and poor farm here. Drew is the head chef and Mrs. Drew chief nurse in the insane ward.

ALASKA CASE IS WON BY U. S.

Wasington, Dec. 4.—The government today won a sweeping victory in its campaign against Alaska Coal Land frauds, when the supreme court of the United States decided that a person or association is limited to one coal land entry in Alaska. Accordingly, the court held valid the indictment charging Charles F. Munday and Archie W. Shields with land fraud conspiracy.

BIG INCREASE IN TRADE IN TOBACCO

Washington, Dec. 8.—A preliminary statement of the general results of the thirteenth census of establishments engaged in the manufacture of tobacco was issued recently by Director Durand of the bureau of census. It includes chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff, cigars and cigarettes.

The general summary shows increases in all the items at the census of 1909 as compared with that for 1904, with the exception of the number of establishments and the capital invested.

The gross value of products increased 26 per cent; cost of materials, 41 per cent; value added by manufacture, 17 per cent; average number of wage-earners employed during the year, 5 per cent; amount paid for wages, 11 per cent; number of salaried officials and clerks, 43 per cent; amount paid in salaries, 91 per cent; miscellaneous expenses, 28 per cent; primary horsepower, 16 per cent; while the number of establishments decreased 6 per cent, and capital invested, 24 per cent.

There were 15,822 establishments engaged in this industry in 1909 and 16,827 in 1904, a decrease of 6 per cent.

The capital invested as reported in 1909 was $245,660,000, a decrease of $78,322,000 or 24 per cent, from $323,982,000 in 1904. The average capital per establishment was approximately $16,000 in 1909 and $19,000 in 1904.

The value of products was $416,695,000 in 1909 and $331,111,000 in 1904, an increase of $85,584,000, or 2* per cent. The average per establishment was approximately $26,000 in 1909 and $20,000 in 1904.

The cost of materials used was $177,186,000 in 1909, as against $126,086,000 in 1904, an increase of $51,100,000 or 41 per cent.

The value added by manufacture was $239,509,000 in 1909 and $205,025,000 in 1904, an increase of $34,484,000, or 17 per cent. This item formed 57 per cent of the total value of products in 1909 and 62 per cent in 1904. The value added by manufacture represents the difference between the cost of materials used and the value of products after the manufacturing processes have been expended upon them. It is the best measure of the relative importance of industries.

The miscellaneous expenses amounted to $102,653,000 in 1909 and $80,145,000 in 1904, an increase of $22,508,000, or 28 per cent. The most important item of miscellaneous expenses is the internal revenue tax. By reason of that tax the miscellaneous expenses are relatively much larger in this industry than in most other industries. The value of products and value added by manufacture, of course, include the tax.

The salaries and wages amounted to $86,130,000 in 1909 and $71,439,000 in 1904, an increase of $14,695,000, or 21 per cent.

The number of salaried officials and clerks was 13,193 in 1909 and 9,235 in 1904, an increase of 43 per cent; their salaries amounted to $16,779,000 in 1909 and $8,800,000 in 1904, an increase of 91 per cent.

Why Suffer the Dangers of Stricture?

I found the cure 17 years ago. SAFE, PAINLESS. Stricture dethrones health and vitality. My book explains symptoms and cure. Enclose 2-cent stamp for postage. NO FREE SAMPLE FRAUD.

G. ALLAN ROWE, M. D.
110 NORTH PEARL ST. S., BUFFALO, N. Y.

FAULTY METABOLISM AS A COMMON CAUSE OF DISEASE, is the subject discussed in Bulletin No. 1 of the Shafer Pathological Laboratory. The Bulletin is sent free on request and will prove interesting to everyone in Pain and Poor Health.
Address: John F. Shafer, M. D. 497 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

PLANTEN'S C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES REMEDY FOR MEN

SECRETS FOR WOMEN Send 2c stamp for catalog of RUBBER NECESSITIES, TOILET GOODS AND REMEDIES. FAIRBANK SUPPLY HOUSE, 6 B 60 Wabash Ave., Chicago

FITS I have cured cases of 20 years' standing. Trial package free by mail. Dr. S. PERKY, Dgis. Park Sta., Chicago, Ill.

Calendar FREE

This lovely new 4-page 1912 calendar with four beautiful cards sent for two cent stamp to cover postage.

A. PORTER
107 Clinton St., Chicago
Dept. 695.

The Peace Page.

Elizabeth Ayres, Who Counselled Many Never Seen, Has Passed On

The bravery of the every day was the keynote of the life of Elizabeth Ayres, whose death Tuesday, December 5, after but a brief illness dating from Thanksgiving day, came as a shock to her host of friends, not only in Toledo, but all over the United States.

A consultation of doctors diagnosed the trouble as pneumonia, but Mrs. Ayres, with her lovely courage and cheer, made so light of the matter that no one among her friends, nor even her family, realized the serious nature of her illness. Until an hour before her death she never gave up her courage and her battle to recover. In the last hour, however, the shadow of the coming darkness was on the happy eyes and the great stillness on the brave heart.

At 4 o'clock the end came, with her mother, Mrs. Mary Latham, of Sandusky, and her aunts, Mrs. Julia B. Comstock and Miss Emily Bouton, with her at the Monticello, where she had lived. A much-loved brother, for whom she called constantly, Mr. Frank Latham, did not reach the bedside until a short time after her death.

Mrs. Ayres was born in Sandusky shortly after the civil war and was educated at the West school in Brooklyn. Her musical education was gained in New York. She was a brilliant pianist and her music brought much pleasure to her friends. She was married in Sandusky and later moved to California, returning from there 11 years ago.

Ten years ago Mrs. Ayres began her newspaper career in Toledo, on The Blade, with a series of pathetic little stories whose power everyone felt and enjoyed.

Her work on The Weekly Blade made friends for her among thousands of people in the United States, with her ready sympathy and her sane advice for their tragedies and troubles, which they wrote of freely to her.

"I have so many friends whose faces I have never seen," she said shortly before her death.

There are many lives that will sorely miss the courage her cheerful words gave them.

Mrs. Ayres was a woman of never-ceasing charity, whose hand was always extended to help and never to hurt and whose lips never uttered one word of ill toward anyone.

"Everything passes," was her creed. There was no sorrow so deep, there was no problem so tangled that she did not bring to it the courageous consolation of those words. She met death, weary, but unafraid, for doubtless in her heart the words repeated themselves, "Everything passes," And she went fearlessly into the dark that she could not understand, sure that it would pass.

The remains were taken to Sandusky Wednesday, where services and burial took place Friday, Dec. 8.

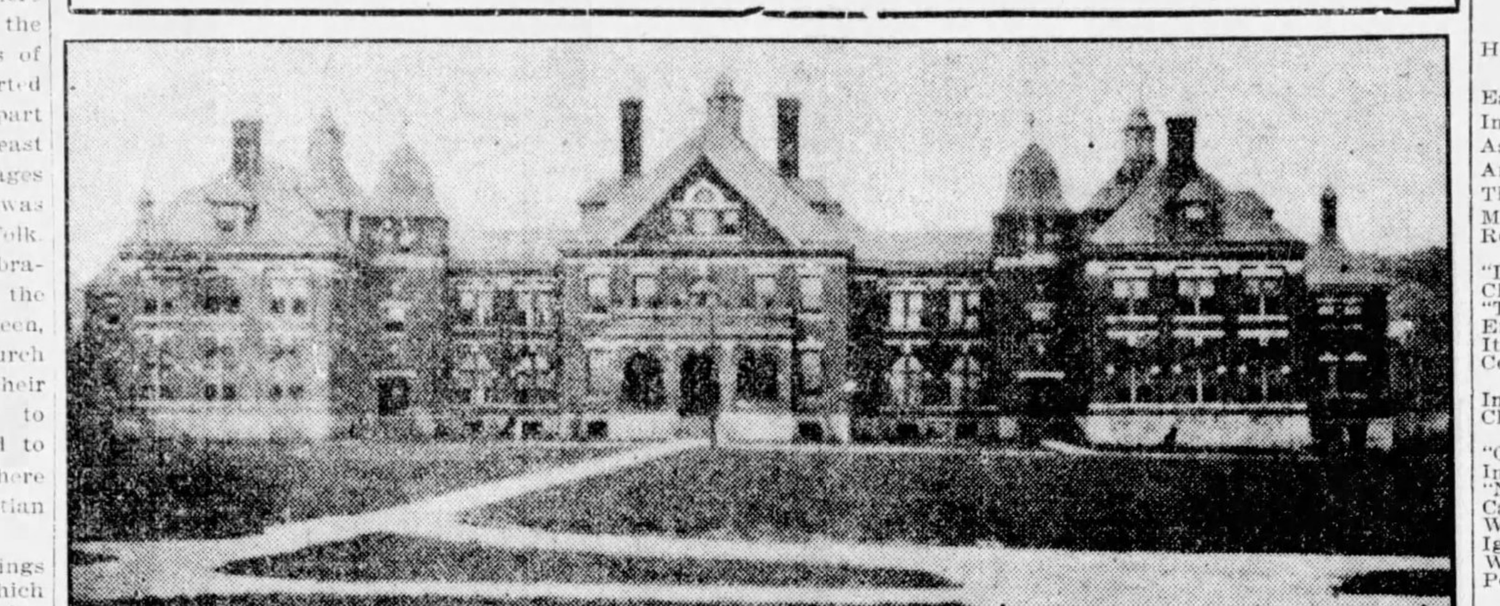
The First Christmas Tree

Across the English channel, where the Gauls, and the Franks and the Northmen observed the stern rites of the severe religion of a strong-hearted race, trees formed an important part in the festal observances of the feast days. The pine tree—ever in all ages an object of deserved admiration—was greatly revered by the Northern folk. At the time of the midwinter celebration the Northmen hung gifts upon the tree for their gods. As is readily seen, when the early Fathers of the Church came to this fierce people with their message of peace, it was easy to change the idea of gifts proffered to heathen deities into a custom where offferings were made to the Christian God.

Thus from such humble beginnings began the cherished customs which are our heritage of today. Gift giving on the birthday of Christ may be logically traced to that observance prevalent in the Middle Ages of having Christmas boxes, wherein offerings were placed for the priests. Christmas boxes gradually became an institution in Christian families as well.

Hanging up the stockings on Christmas Eve, as the institution of Good Saint Nicholas, old Santa Claus, is of purely Christian origin and started in Germany many hundred years ago. It has become one of the most cherished of the Christmas customs of the civilized world.—From December National Monthly.

MERRY-GO-ROUND



Mrs. Jane M. Jack sends photographs of three buildings of the State Institution for Feeble Minded, at Polk, Pa. The above picture shows the Lakeside building. The grounds comprise more than a thousand acres, beautifully situated and surrounded by high hills, covered with forest trees. The water supply is obtained from numerous springs, which flow from the hills.

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can.
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

HUSBAND CALLS HER MIKE

Dear Readers of the Peace Page—If our good friend, Elizabeth, will say yes, I will just talk some. I cannot remember when my father first took The Blade, and I have read it for more years than I can remember. So, when I left the dear old home for a little nest of my own I thought, to make it more complete, I must have The Blade. I always turn to the Peace Page first. I like the poetry and the good letters. "Scrub," from Montana pleased me, and I hope he will come again with something about his trip through Yellowstone park.

Maybe it would be well for me to tell you who I am. To begin with I am a big, fat Scotch girl. My husband calls me Mike. I live in the furniture city of he world. My hobby is making my home as pretty as I can. No matter how I feel I try to wear a smile. My brother lives with us and we are three big children. We have a beautiful city, with pretty parks and play grounds.

We have many beautiful churches and a city rescue mission, the largest in the world. Its doors are never closed and we enjoy going there. Every Wednesday between 40 and 50 women go there to sew for poor people. We make clothes and patch and mend all kinds of things, and then carry them into the poor homes. This winter is a very busy one, for all last summer we had a strike in town and many men need help now.

Wishing you all a merry Christmas, I am your truly.—Mike, from Michigan.

BOOMS HIS ADOPTED TOWN

I, like thousands of others, am a subscriber and a reader of The Blade and have been for the past three years, also read it a good many years ago, back in old Indiana, when a child. I don't believe I ever saw a letter from Centralia in this paper, although I saw a picture of our old block house, which was credited to Chehalis, Wash., our near neighbor and rival. Centralia is a beautiful place located near the foothills of the Cascade mountains, on a level, gravelly prairie, about 50 miles southwest of Mount Tacoma (called Rainier in Seattle, account the rivalry between the two cities), which seems only a short distance away on clear days. We have the record, according to the last United States census, of being the fastest growing city in the fastest growing state in the United States, and the city is known in this state as the Hub city, having railroads radiating in every direction of the compass. The climate is ideal in the summer and the winters are mild, today (Thanksgiving) nearly as warm as a summer day, grass green and some roses in bloom. I have lived here for the past 21 years and have seen a number of winters with no snow at all and scarcely cold enough to freeze; the temperature never gets down to zero. This is wonderful, considering that Centralia is located about 350 miles further north than Toledo.

We have good farms and farm lands in close proximity to this place, and thousands of acres of logged off land that can be purchased cheaply or terms, but our chief support and industries are at the present lumbering and coal mining, having in the city and close vicinity five sawmills and four shingle mills, six coal mines and a number of wood-working factories; also creameries, glove factory, etc.—T. W. F., Centralia, Wash.

AN OLD DOMINION GIRL

Dear M. G. R.'s—Long have I wanted to write to the Peace Page, but being in some trepidation as to where my letter might eventually land, in competition against the many good ones that are published each week, I have delayed from time to time, but can no longer resist the temptation to try. I suppose I do not properly belong to the Merry-Go-Round, being on the sunny side of 16, but if what I have to say is fit for publication at all, I will be satisfied with a little out-of-the-way corner, and if not, the disappointment will be mine alone.

I live in a tiny gray house on a 100-acre farm, nestling among the hills in the southern part of the Old Dominion, about eight miles east of the Blue Ridge. Although there are some hills and rough places, we have some fine farmlands, on which can be raised any kind of crop that can be grown outside of the tropics. I suppose I am like almost everyone, think my own native state the best of all. At any rate, I'll venture to say that nowhere will you find a people that are more hospitable and generous hearted, both to strangers and among themselves, than are the mountain people of old Virginia. Nearly every county in Virginia has some railroads. We have a railway within three miles of home. Our greatest drawback is contraband whisky which is made among our hills.

I am a young housekeeper, having kept house for papa since my mother died, over two years ago. I like housekeeping, and as there is only papa and myself at home, I do not find it a very strenuous task. My greatest ambition is to become a good housekeeper and good cook. I see that the Merry-Go-Rounders are discussing hobbies. I am not riding any hobby at present, unless the reading of books can be called one. I am an inveterate reader. In fact, I think the reading of good, wholesome books should be a hobby with everyone. Now I have a couple of requests to make. Will some one please come forward and tell how to make good home-made yeast and good home-made bread? I am very anxious to learn. I would also be very much pleased if The Blade would request the old temperance poems called The Liquid Stuff. I do not know the name of the author, but the following is a clue: "When you have drank and drank enough it whirls you round and round about and makes you what a fool." I am very anxious to have these verses. My mother used to know the poem and would repeat it over to me when I was a tiny tot.—Pearl Hall.

Army Scout Patten

E. J. M., of Sigourney, Iowa, finds this clipping in one of her scrap-books dated May 11, 1901, a Seattle, Washington, special to the St. Louis Republic, in regard to the old army scout, Robert W. Patten:

Few careers have been more adventurous than that of Robert W. Patten, pathfinder and army scout, who recently settled in Seattle to end his days. He has a liberal pension, but earns money for incidentals by following the bent of a hobby and mending broken pric-a-brac. On the streets of Seattle, Patten has become familiar as "the man with the umbrella hat" on account of the peculiar headgear he affects.

The rigors of a constant outdoor life made it necessary for him to prevent sunstrokes in summer and frozen ears in winter by protecting his head with a broad brimmed hat provided with flaps for winter wear. Scout Patten says he rescued John C. Fremont, the frontier pioneer, when Fremont lost his way in the Rocky Mountains; that he was in the Black Hawk war with Kit Carson and ended the chief's existence with his own hand seventy years ago. His age he gives as 90. Notwithstanding this handicap, he wrote to President McKinley, when the Spanish-American war became iminent, and offered his services as a scout. He was then 87 years old. He says he was United States chief of scouts in the Civil war and resigned at the close of the conflict in favor of Buffalo Bill.

Patten's own story of his life is to the effect that he was born Feb. 24, 1811, in New York state and ran away from home when nine years old, because of friction with his step-mother. With the assistance of his grandmother he made his way to where Chicago now stands. For some time he lived with a French trader, but was later adopted by Big John, chief of the Winnebago Indians; with him he wandered over the greater part of the northern middle west, living the life of a native.

His companion was the chief's daughter, Waupaeka, a child of his own age. Together they roamed over the plains, fishing, hunting and leading a happy existence. Young Patten learned to read English from a Bible at one of the frontier settlements. Later when he was about 16 years old he accompanied the tribe to the northern part of Wisconsin. Here bloody war was waged between the Winnebagos and the Chippewas and Patten bears a scar on his head which he claims was received from a tomahawk in one of their affrays. For saving a people from annihilation by giving timely warning to a garrison of soldiers, he was made a second lieutenant in the regular army. A few years later, being detached as a scout, he traded in furs and saved some money.

WITHOUT A HOBBY

Dear M. G. R.'s—I want to ride, too, just a dizzy little way. I'm from the Little Mountain State, who are you? I am a 17-year-old farmer girl, having lived in the country all my life. How many of the M. G. R.'s love hills and trees? I don't think I would enjoy life on a prairie. Do you know, I don't believe I have a hobby, but like to read about those who have. Was pleased to hear from Florida Old Man again. Where's Kittie Kern?—Little Mountain State Wildrose.

ELIZABETH AYRES

Bright spirit! In thy journeyings today,
Where life in all its beauty charms the way,
And air is fragrant with the balm of flowers,
And music, soul-entrancing, fills the hours,
Turn down a listening ear, the while we tell
Of memories that charmed us like a spell:
Of voice that caroled like a summer bird,
Of tender heart and sympathetic word;
Turn down thine ear, lest we forsaken be,
The world of sighs and tears has need of thee.
—Kate Brownlee Sherwood.

POETS' CORNER

THE CREEDS OF THE BELLS

By George W. Bungay.

How sweet the chime of the Sabbath bells!
Each one its creed in music tells,
In tones that float upon the air,
As soft as song, as pure as prayer;
And I will put in simple rhyme
The language of the golden chime;
My happy heart with rapture swells
Responsive to the bells, sweet bells.

"In deeds of love excel! excel!"
Chimed out from ivied towers, a bell;
"This is the church not built on sands,
Emblem of one not made with hands;
Its forms and sacred rites revere,
Come worship, here! come, worship, here!
In rituals and faith excel!"
Chimed out the Episcopalian bell.

"Oh heed the ancient landmarks well!"
In solemn tones exclaimed a bell;
"No progress made by mortal man
Can change the just eternal plan;
With God there can be nothing new;
Ignore the false, embrace the true,
While all is well! is well! is well!"
Pealed out the good old Dutch church bell.

"Ye purifying waters swell!"
In mellow tones rang out a bell;
"Though faith alone in Christ can save,
Man must be plunged beneath the wave,
To show the world unfaltering faith,
In what the sacred Scriptures saith;
Oh swell ye rising waters, swell!"
Pealed out the clear-toned Baptist bell.

"Not faith alone, but works as welll,
Must test the soul!" said a soft bell;
"Come here and cast aside your load,
And work your way along the road,
With faith in God, and faith in man,
And hope in Christ, where hope began;
Do well! do well! do well! do well!"
Rang out the Unitarian bell.

"Farewell! farewell! base world, farewell!"
In touching tones exclaimed a bell;
"Life is a boon, to mortals given,
To fit the soul for bliss in heaven;
Do not invoke the avenging rod,
Come here and learn the way to God;
Say to the world, Farewell, farewell!"
Pealed forth the Presbyterian bell.

"To all, the truth, we tell! we tell!"
Shouted in ecstasies a bell;
"Come all ye weary wanderers, see
Our Lord has made salvation free!
Repent, believe, have faith, and then
Be saved, and praise the Lord; amen!
Salvation's free, we tell! we tell!"
Shouted the Methodistic bell.

"In after life there is no hell!"
In raptures rang a cheerful bell;
"Look up to heaven this holy day,
Where angels wait to lead the way!
There are no fires, no fiends to blight
The future life; be just and right,
No hell! no hell! no hell! no hell!"
Rang out the Universalist bell.

"The Pilgrim Fathers heeded well
My cheerful voice," pealed forth a bell;
"No fetters here to clog the soul!
No arbitrary creeds control
The free heart and progressive mind
That leave the dusty past behind,
Speed well, speed well, speed well, speed well!"
Pealed out the Independent bell.

"No pope, no pope, to doom to hell!"
The Protestant rang out a bell;
"Great Luther left his fiery zeal
Within the hearts that truly feel
That loyalty to God will be
The fealty that makes men free.
No images where incense fell!"
Rang out old Martin Luther's bell.

"All hail, me saints in heaven that dwell
Close by the cross!" exclaims a bell;
"Lean o'er the battlements of bliss,
And deign to bless a world like this;
Let mortals kneel before this shrine—
Adore the water and the wine!
All hail, ye saints, the chorus swell!"
Chimed in the Roman Catholic bell.

"Against the wrong brave souls rebel,"
Was the suave language of a bell.
"Be wise and wary, bold and free,
True to the cross of Calvary;
Undaunted in the holy fight
In the defense of truth and right,
Hope's charter who would dare to sell,"
Exclaimed the Congregational bell.

"Departed souls anear us dwell
In spirit-land," said a mystic bell,
"Christ is the Saviour—He alone
Is God supreme upon the throne!
Though we are plodding mortals here,
The home of saints in heaven is near.
All doubt expel! expel! expel!"
Then dreamily chimed the New Church bell.

Each bell its creed in music tells;
Faith blends in harmony the bells,
Though many-voiced, their choral chime
Gives cadence to the creed sublime
Of trust in the dear God above,
Whose home is heaven, whose thought is love,
Each happy heart with rapture swells
Responsive to the bells—sweet bells!

"Ye workers who have toiled so well,
To save the race!" said a sweet bell;
"With pledge, and badge, and banner, come,
Each brave heart beating like a drum;
Be royal men of noble deeds,
For love is holier than creeds;
Drink from the well, the well, the well!"
In rapture rang the Temperance bell.

MOURNERS COMFORTED

Drooping souls, no longer grieve,
Heaven is propitious;
If on Jesus you believe,
You will find Him precious.
See, He now is passing by,
Calling mourners to Him;
Drooping souls, you need not die—
Now look up and view Him.

He has pardons, full and free,
Drooping souls to gladden;
Still He cries, "Come unto Me,
Weary, heavy laden."
Though your sins like mountains high
Rise and reach to heaven,
Soon as you on Him rely,
All shall be forgiven.

Precious is the Savior's name;
All His saints adore Him;
He to save the dying came,—
Prostrate bow before Him;
Wandering sinners, now return;
Contrite souls, believe Him;
Jesus calls you; cease to mourn;
Worship Him; receive Him.

Jesus' blood has healed my wound,
O, the wondrous story;
I was lost, but now I'm found,
Glory! glory! glory!
Glory to my Savior's name,
Saints are bound to love Him;
Mourners, you may do the same,
Only come and prove Him.

CASEY AT THE BAT

By Phineas Thayer.

It looked extremely rocky for the Mudville nine that day;
The score stood two to four, with but an inning left to play.
So, when Cooney died at second, and Burrows did the same,
A pallor wreathed the features of the patrons of the game.

A straggling few got up to go, leaving there the rest.
With that hope which springs eternal within the human breast.
For they thought: "If only Casey could get a whack at that,"
They'd put up even money now, with Casey at the bat.

But Flynn preceded Casey and likewise so did Blake,
And the former was a puddin', and the latter was a fake.
So on that stricken multitude a dreamlike silence sat,
For there seemed but little chance of Casey getting to the bat.

But Flynn let drive a "single," to the wonderment of all,
And the much-despised Blakey "tore the cover off the ball."
And when the dust had lifted, and they saw what had occurred,
There was Blakey safe at second, and Flynn a-huggin' third.

Then, from the gladdened multitude went up a joyous yell,
It rumbled in the mountain-tops, it rattled in the dell;
It struck upon the hillside and rebounded on the flat;
For Casey, mighty Casey, was advancing to the bat.

There was ease in Casey's manner as he stepped into his place;
There was pride in Casey's bearing, and a smile on Casey's face.
And when, responding to the cheers, he lightly doffed his hat,
No stranger in the crowd could doubt 'twas Casey at the bat.

Ten thousand eyes were on him as he rubbed his hands with dirt,
Five thousand tongues applauded when he wiped them on his shirt;
Then while the New York pitcher ground the ball into his hip,
Defiance gleamed in Casey's eye, a sneer curled Casey's lip.

And now the leather-covered sphere came hurling through the air,
And Casey stood a-watching it in haughty grandeur there.
Close by the sturdy batsman the ball unheeded sped—
"That ain't my style," said Casey. "Strike one," the umpire said.

From the benches, black with people, there went up a muffled roar,
Like the beating of storm waves on a stern and distant shore.
"Kill him! Kill the umpire!" shouted some one on the stand.
And it's likely they'd have killed him had not Casey raised a hand.

With a smile of Christian charity great Casey's visage shone;
He stilled the rising tumult; he bade the game go on;
He signaled to Sir Timothy, once more the spheroid flew;
But Casey still ignored it, and the umpire said, "Strike two."

"Fraud!" cried the maddened thousands, and the echo answered "Fraud!"
But one scornful look from Casey and the audience was awed.
They saw his face grow stern and cold, they saw his muscles strain,
And they knew that Casey wouldn't let that ball go by again.

The sneer is gone from Casey's lip, his teeth are clenched in hate;
He pounds with cruel violence his bat upon the plate.
And now the pitcher holds the ball, and now he lets it go,
And now the air is shatterd by the force of Casey's blow.

Oh, somewhere in this favored land the sun is shining bright;
The band is playing somewhere, and somewhere hearts are light.
And somewhere men are laughing, and somewhere children shout;
But there is no joy in Mudville—Mighty Casey has struck out.

PICTURES OF MEMORY

By Alice Cary.

Among the beautiful pictures
That hang on Memory's wall
Is one of a dim old forest,
That seemeth best of all;
Not for its gnarled oaks olden,
Dark with the mistletoe;
Not for the violets golden,
That sprinkle the vale below;
Not for the milk white lilies
That lean from the fragrant ledge,
Coquetting all day with the sunbeams,
And stealing their golden edge;
Not for the vines on the upland,
Where the bright red berries rest,
Nor the pinks, nor the pale sweet cowslip;
It seemeth to me the best.

I once had a little brother,
With eyes that were dark and deep;
In the lap of that old dim forest
He lieth in peace asleep;
Light as the down of the thistle,
Free as the winds that blow,
We roved there the beautiful summers,
The summers of long ago;
But his feet on the hills grew weary,
And, one of the autumn eves,
I made for my little brother
A bed of yellow leaves.

Sweetly his pale arms folded
My neck in a meek embrace,
As the light of immortal beauty
Silently covered his face;
And when the arrows of sunset
Lodged in the tree tops bright
He fell, in his saintlike beauty,
Asleep by the gates of light.
Therefore, of all the pictures
That hang on Memory's wall,
The one of the dim old forest
Seemeth the best of all.

From Idaho comes this request for the song called Pansies. This is a clue: "Pretty, pretty, pretty little Pansies."

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:
Here we meet for Health, Happiness and Good cheer.

MOVING ON

Well, my friends of the Peace page, here I am once more. In my last letter I gave you a description of the Gila Valley, also stated in a few words what kind of luck we had trying to make a farm and establish a home there, and how we finally had to abandon that region, and, hiring a team, moved to Phoenix. We followed the valley about 15 miles, and then camped for the night. At this point the Gila river makes a sharp bend to the south, then turns again north, but instead of following the winding course of the river, the road leads straight across the desert for about 30 miles. We started again early next morning, for the distance across the desert has to be traversed in one day, since there is no wood or water to be found here. After crossing this patch of desert you again strike the river, and are now in what is called the Salt River valley. This valley, all the way to Phoenix, is one of the most beautiful I have ever seen. Big cottonwood trees line the road on each side, comfortable farm buildings dot the landscape, and large herds of sleek cattle were grazing in the big alfalfa fields. The city of Phoenix is a charming town, with wide streets lined with a variety of shade trees, such as white ash, Chinese umbrella, pepper trees and various other kinds.

Nearly every dwelling house is surrounded with a nice flower garden and fruit trees. Among the latter are peaches, pears, nectarines, almonds, blue and white figs and the largest and sweetest grapes I ever tasted. They also raise pomegranates. These grow on bushes. Those that I saw were about eight feet high and were covered with dark red flowers. The fruit looks like a medium sized yellow apple, but is filled chockful of seeds with but a very little pulp and sweet juice. Orange and lemon trees were also growing in some of the gardens, and the date and other palms grow here to perfection. The principal crops on the farms were wheat, barley, alfalfa, Irish and sweet potatoes, corn and melons, and all the Mexican farmers raise large quantities of red chili pepper. Of course irrigation is practiced here exclusively, and irrigating ditches cross the land in all directions.—Mrs. W. R. Estucada, Ore.

AN OLD-FASHIONED TEACHER

Dear Readers of the Peace Page—Little children are my hobby. Eleven year of my life have been spent in primary school and I have to teach little people. I realize that true success in life is measured by our power to aid others. Parents can co-operate with the teacher by encouraging their children and helping them with their lessons at home, especially in spelling. I am an old-fashioned teacher and admire correct spelling.

Tell Uncle Rube that I am in the class with "Widder Brown" when it comes to cooking. I cook and put up lunches before starting to school each morning. Tell "Just Plain Me" that a small blackboard is a fine thing to use during the winter months. Before my children were old enough to go to school they could make all the capital letters and write numbers on their blackboard. I think it is all right to let a little boy have a doll. When my two boys were small each had a doll and they were as proud of them as their little sister was of hers. Give the children a pair of blunt scissors with which to cut out pictures from old magazines and papers.—Old-Fashioned Ohio Teacher.

A MARYLAND BOY

Howdy do? I have been a reader of The Blade for two years and have not seen a letter from Maryland. I enjoy The Blade very much and take special pleasure in reading the Peace Page. Letters from school teachers interest me particularly, for I am a teacher. Am now busy with my fifth school, and the longer I teach the better I like the work. My home is in western Maryland, surrounded by wooded hills. How many of us are lovers of nature? I believe that love of nature can be cultivated. I am on the sensible side of 25, unmarried, love children, and sometimes think I'm the happiest man on earth. We have an excellent school system in our county—seven and a half months' public school in the country and nine months in some of the large towns, and a summer school for teachers which usually continues for 10 weeks.—Maryland Boy.

WEST VIRGINIA VISITOR

Well, the butchering is done and the muss is cleaned up and I want to visit a little while. Country women are very busy at this time of year and our calls must be brief.

While we haven't the beautiful level farms, easy farming and good roads in West Virginia, we have the coal, oil and gas which make the farmers wealthy. At the present time a natural gas company is laying a six-inch line through our neighborhood, paying the farmers $1 per rod for right of way. This line is to connect with larger ones, carrying the gas to Baltimore, Washington and other eastern cities. It is getting very cold here now. Sometimes I wish we could move to a warmer climaté, but as an old West Virginian said to me once, "The blessings of the world are about equally divided," so we ought to be satisfied. My husband expects to visit Oregon. I would like to read more letters from that state.—Bluebell of West Virginia.

DOLLS AND BOYS

Dear Cozy Corner—I have never written to a paper before, but I feel that I must tell "Just Plain Me," from Pennsylvania, that boys ought not be deprived of dolls. I have been married three years; have no children, but have one of the best husbands in the world. I think books make ideal Christmas presents for either children or adults.—Olive, Pennsylvania.

LIKES HER BOARDING HOUSE

Dear Friends—Oh, for a little space in the Cozy Corner! I live in the grand old Buckeye state, twenty miles from the Ohio river, in Holmes county. We have warm, beautiful summers and cold winters down here. Farming is the leading occupation—good soil and excellent crops of corn, wheat, hay, oats, barley, millet and buckwheat. I was born on a farm twenty-one years ago—so there. I am teaching my second term of school and I like it. The family I am boarding with are Germans, and I must say that the Germans are the finest kind of people in the country. They are industrious and progressive. I am not German myself, but I cling to the maxim that "you can't fool the Dutch."—Buckeye Girl.

OUR COOK BOOK

By BLADE HOUSEKEEPERS

Kidney Beans.

I come in response to a request from Arkansas. This is the way I prepare and cook kidney beans. I pick them over and wash them—a pint makes us a good meal—and put them in about half a gallon of cold water; add a pinch of soda. Let them boil for 10 or 15 minutes, pour off this water, replace with hot water and let cook until tender. Add a spoonful of butter and half cupful of cream or good milk and salt and pepper to suit the taste. With oyster crackers these are fine. Boiling in soda takes away the strong taste the beans usually have.

And this is the way mother mended her china. Put the broken parts together while perfectly dry and make them secure by binding firmly with a stout cloth; place in a vessel and pour in sweet skimmed milk until the broken part is well covered. Boil for half an hour; take from the fire and let cool in the milk. Better let it stand until next day, then remove from the milk but leave the cloth on until dry. Then remove the cloth and wash the china. You will find it as solid as when new. If you set the ware flat in the vessel, don't fail to place a cloth or straw in the bottom; otherwise the boiling will burst the china.—L. M. S., East Liverpool, O.

Hickory Nut Cake.

Mrs. Eva H. Blank and Bessie Bandy, both of Ohio, send The Blade housekeepers receipes for hickory nut cake. The first follows this formula when making her cake: One and one-half cups of sugar, one-half cup of butter, three eggs, well beaten; one-half cup of sweet milk; one and one-half teaspoons of baking powder sifted with two and one-half cups of flour, and one cup of nut meats chopped fine. Bake in three layers.

Bessie Bandy's recipe is also a good one. She uses one-half cup of butter, one and one-half cups of sugar, yolks of four eggs and the whites of two, one cup of sweet milk, two and one-half cups of flour; two teaspoons of baking powder, and three-fourths of a cup of hickory nuts dusted with flour. For icing one and one-half cups of sugar, a small pinch of cream of tartar, and one-half of a cup of water. Boil until it hairs on a fork, and then pour over beaten egg whites and stir. If she wants yellow icing the yolks of the eggs are used instead of the whites. The nuts should be stirred in the icing.

Salmon Salad.

One cup of salmon, three boiled potatoes, one onion and three hard boiled eggs. Mash the potatoes fine, chop the onion into small bits, and slice the eggs. Mix this and then add dressing made of one-half cup of vinegar, one-half cup of cream, one teaspoon of salt and tablespoon of sugar. Add a dash of pepper, a pinch of mustard, one beaten egg and cook all together. It is good without the dressing, one-half of a cup of vinegar being added instead.—Mrs. Beryl Harbaugh, Kansas.

Orange Marmalade.

Slice six lemons and nine oranges very thin, first removing the seeds. Boil in eight quarts of water for one and one-half hours. Then add eight pounds of sugar and boil for the same length of time, taking care that it does not scorch. Put away in glasses covered with parafine.—Mrs. H., Clyde, Ohio.

Chocolate Cake.

Seeing a request regarding the making of a chocolate cake I send a recipe which I hope will be of use: Cream one-half cup of butter, beat in one and one-half cups of sugar, and then add two beaten eggs. Add one-half cup of sour milk in which one teaspoon of soda has been dissolved, two cups of flour, and teaspoon of vanilla. Take two squares of melted chocolate and stir in one-half cup of boiling water. When this is smooth and well blended stir it into the cake batter. Bake in square tins, making two layers, putting white frosting between them and over the top.—R. M. B., Skidmore, Mo.

Cranberry Jelly.

Cook the cranberries until done, but be careful that the berries remain whole. Place a layer of these in the bottom of a shallow dish. Make the jelly from the juice of the other cranberries in the same way as any other jelly is made. When this is accomplished pour the jelly over the whole cranberries in the dish, and when they are cold turn the dish over and the whole cranberries will be on top of the jelly.—E., Tustin, Mich.

Christmas Fruit Cake.

Seeing a request for a Christmas cake I send the following: Two cups of brown sugar, one cup of white sugar, one scant cup of butter and lard, equal parts; five eggs, well beaten, one pound of currants, two pounds of seeded raisins, two ounces of chopped citron, one cup of chopped hickory nut kernels, two-thirds of a cup of boiled down cider, one and one-half cup of spring wheat flour, one and one-half cup of winter wheat flour, one nutmeg, one tablespoon of cinnamon, one teaspoon of soda and one teaspoon of baking powder. Flour and steam the fruit before using.—Mrs. J. C. R., West Alexander, Pa.

Beth, of Virginia, would like to have someone send a recipe for the old fashioned pound cakes that are so rare nowadays. Other recipes The Blade housekeepers are asked to send in are for making crackers, butterscotch pie, banana and cocoanut pie, and devil's food cake.

ELIZABETH'S LITTLE FRIENDS

Dear Blade Children: Your Elizabeth has gone away. We cannot call her back, however much, for your sake and for the sake of all who knew her sweet, contagious cheerfulness, we would like. The letters that were so pleasing to her have fallen into other hands. There are big stacks of them about the desk at which, until a few days ago, she worked—where she gave her best thoughts and the warmth of her heart to her far-away friends. She always saw the impossibility of printing more than a little of the much that came to her; but all letters were faithfully read, in search of some bright little idea, some happy thought that could be used as a keynote—to put other minds in tune. But Elizabeth has gone, boys and girls—just hurried away to answer the whispered call that comes to everyone some day—no time to tell you goodbye out of the love of her heart.—F. M. W.

"MAMMA'S CASTORIA GIRL."

Dear Elizabeth and Blade Readers—I wrote once before, but I guess my letter found its way to the waste basket. Now will you let me say a few words? I am 11 years of age—old enough to say something. I am in the fifth grade at school, and my teacher is a man. I have a little sister who is too young to go to school and a lamb named Merry, which doesn't follow me to school and make the children laugh and play. This year I got $2.50 for Merry's fleece of wool. I have a calf named Cherry and a chicken named Bitty. I would like to have my little sister's picture taken, if Elizabeth would put it in the paper. I love to read The Blade. I have read many papers, but The Blade gives me the most joy of all. If this gets in print and looks good I may come back.—Goldie Hartle.

Dear Elizabeth:—Maybe my letter will be among those printed this time. I am only a little boy who lives with his grandpa on a farm of forty acres, with a big apple orchard which was full of fruit this year. My pets are two yellow cats and a yellow dog.—Chester Jessop, Elkhart, Ind.

Dear Elizabeth:—I always read the Peace Page. I am saving the poetry for a scrapbook. I go to school, am in the fourth reader, and study arithmetic, geography, spelling and writing. I am 8 years of age and weigh 95 pounds. Can any of your children beat that, Elizabeth? Mamma calls me her "Castoria Girl." I hope you will print this, as I am sending my picture.—Lela Mae McMullen, Wingett Run, Ohio.

Dear Elizabeth:—I have never seen any letter in The Blade from this place, and I think it is time you should have one. I live on a farm of sixty-five acres, which is one mile and a half from town. I am 12 years old and go to school in Kunkle, seventh grade. For pets I have a family of five rabbits, two cats and one dog. My name is Monnette Orney, Kunkle, Ohio.

Our Correspondents

One mother writes apologetically: "If you have trouble deciphering this letter try to take a mental snapshot of a two-year-old astride my foot singing 'Showers of Blessing.'" The editor found the letter legible—bless the boy!

Little Unknown from Somewhere should sign her name when she writes to The Blade.

Mike, from Michigan, will be welcome to any time that she has a jolly story to tell.

Come along with your story of a night spent in Mountain Meadow, Mrs. E. J. M.

Laura B., of West Virginia—It is too late now for a Christmas story. Thanks for your kindness in remembering us.

Lucile Marie, of Pennsylvania, has an idea what she would give were she old enough to have six grandchildren. For the girls: Solid gold ring, gold bracelet, gold earrings, ice skates and a doll. For the boys. Rocking horse, steam engine, an air rifle, gold watch and a 1912 model automobile. "That is all," she says.

The Quickest Cough Cure—Cheap, But Unequaled

A Whole Pint of it for 50c. Saves You $2. Does the Work Quickly or Money Refunded.

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The user of Pinex mixes it with home-made sugar syrup. This gives you a full pint—a family supply—of better cough remedy than you could buy ready mixed for $2.50. Easily prepared in 5 minutes—full directions in package.

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Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of Norway White Pine extract, rich in guaiacol and other natural healing pine elements. Simply mix with sugar syrup or strained honey, in a pint bottle, and it is ready for use. Used in more homes in the U. S. and Canada than any other cough remedy.

Pinex has often been imitated, but never successfully, for nothing else will produce the same results. The genuine is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money refunded. Certificate of guarantee is wrapped in each package. Your druggist has Pinex or will gladly get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., 248 Main St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

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Your Fortune Told!

Past, Present and Future Revealed.

Wonderful Revelations That Will Surprise, Mystify and Help You.

Let me send you a test reading of your life as revealed by the stars above, that will surprise, mystify and aid you. I will convince you that there is truth in Astrology, that it will point out the way to success in love, health, wealth and marriage. Will tell what profession to follow to be most successful, of changes to come and mistakes to avoid. Wonderful revelations of the past, present and future; everything revealed; tells if your friends are false or true, if you will marry more than once or be divorced. Are you in trouble, perplexed and at a loss what to do to secure your greatest desire? Write to me and be convinced that Astrology is a science, and that it can help you. Put me to the test and let me prove it to you. No matter what your past experience has been or what your present trouble may be, I can help you. Advice is given that will bring you good luck and success in love, courtship and financial matters. Send me the date of your birth and enclose 6 cents in postage (6c); write plainly, and you will hear from me promptly.

Prof. A. ZEROLA, Dept. 119 M. Havana, Cuba.

LARGE LAND TRACT OPENED

Washington, Dec. 6.—Nearly 2,500,000 acres of land in Idaho, withdrawn from entry about a year ago for coal land classification purposes, was restored today by order of President Taft on the recommendation of Secretary of the Interior Fisher. Careful field examinations by the geological survey revealed the fact that the land was "without coal value." Much of it, however, will be of use for agriculture and grazing purposes.

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BLADE PATTERNS---LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

5658—Ladies' Empire Dress.

5658

No style in recent years has attained such vogue as the Empire dress and the popularity of this attractive garment seems to be by no means diminishing.

Here is a dainty suggestion for a dress of this type. It has the classy new revers and a removable chemisette. The skirt is a three-piece model with the favorite panel back. The three-quarter sleeves have dainty turn-back cuffs. The garment closes at the left side of the front.

The pattern, No. 5658, is cut in sizes for 32 to 42 inch bust measure. To make the dress in the medium size will require 5⅞ yards of 36-inch material, ¾ of a yard of satin for revers and cuffs and ⅝ of a yard of 18-inch all-over for the chemisette.

5661—Ladies' Empire Dressing Sack.

5661

A charming negligee is a necessary adjunct to the wardrobe of every woman and no more delightful model could be presented than the pretty sack here pictured.

The garment is made along regulation Empire lines with the high waist now exemplified in the latest-style gowns. Three tucks over each shoulder, stitched down to about bust depth, provide becoming fullness. There is a center box plait at the back and the shoulder tucks are stitched down to the raised belt. Both long and three-quarter sleeves are provided for.

The pattern, 5661, is cut in sizes for 32 to 42 bust measure. To make the sack in the medium size will require 3½ yards of 27-inch goods or 2½ yards of 36-inch material.

5674—Girls' Sailor or Middy Dress.

5674

No more becoming or appropriate style for a little girl has ever been designed than the sailor or middy dress, a good model for which is here presented. This garment has the regular sailor blouse and a kilted skirt which is attached to an underwaist. Braid is effectively employed in trimming.

For a heavy dress serge is a good material, navy blue or black being the favorite colors. Any suitable wash material may be used to excellent advantage.

The pattern, No. 5674, is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years sizes. To make the dress in the medium size will require 3⅝ yards of 36-inch material.

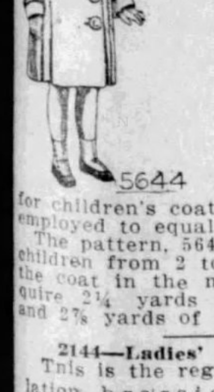
4789—Ladies' Shirt-Waist.

4789

For general wear with tailored skirts nothing is nicer than the plain mannish shirt waist, an excellent model for which is offered in this design. It is a Gibson style with side fastening. The yoke at the back may be omitted as it is merely a facing. The long mannish sleeves are completed with a plain cuff. Gingham, madras or flannelette may be used.

The pattern, No. 4789, is cut in sizes from 32 to 42 inch bust measure. To make the waist in the medium size will require 3½ yards of 27-inch material.

5644—Child's Tucked Coat.



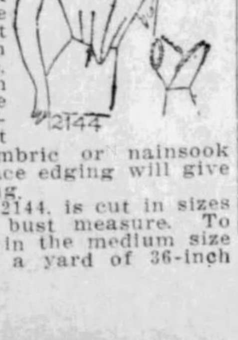
5644

This pretty tucked model is a dainty innovation in children's coats. The tucks are placed at each side of the fronts and the entire back is plaited. The collar is the usual roll-type at the back of the coat but extends down the front in fancy-designed cape effect. Braiding is used to trim both collar and cuffs.

Broadcloth is a suitable material and is always good for children's coats, but serge may be employed to equal advantage.

The pattern, 5644, is cut in sizes for children from 2 to 8 years. To make the coat in the medium size will require 2¼ yards of 44-inch material and 2⅞ yards of braid.

2144—Ladies' Bust Supporter.



2144

This is the regulation brassier which for the stout or full-bust-ed woman is necessary to insure a nice fit of her gowns.

The model crosses at the back so that it may be drawn with perfect smoothness down over the figure. The center seam and darts may be boned to give additional support and comfort. Cambric or nainsook may be used and lace edging will give a touch of trimming.

The pattern, No. 2144, is cut in sizes for 32 to 48 inch bust measure. To make the garment in the medium size will require ¾ of a yard of 36-inch material.

5662—Misses' and Small Women's Dress

5662

This dress which is suitable for misses and small women is made with body and upper part of sleeves in one, in simple kimona style, the skirt being a four-gored model. The garment closes down the center of the front. The neck, front closing and sleeves are finished with braid or bandings of contrasting material. The design is suitable for development in any of the favorite wash materials.

The pattern, No. 5662, is cut in sizes for 14, 16 and 18 years. To make the dress in the medium size will require 6 yards of 24-inch material.

5680—Ladies' Overblouse.

5680

The uses of the overblouse are many and often this garment may be employed to give the effect of several dresses where there were only one or two originally.

This model is a simply-made blouse which has closing on the left shoulder and the new peplum finish below belt. It may be made of any fabric to match the skirt with which it is worn. Donned over a lace under waist the effect is quite dressy.

The pattern, 5680, is cut in sizes for 32 to 42 inch bust measure. To make the garment in the medium size will require 1½ yards of 24, 1¼ yards of 36 and ¾ yard of 44 inch material.

5657—Girls' Double-Breasted Coat.

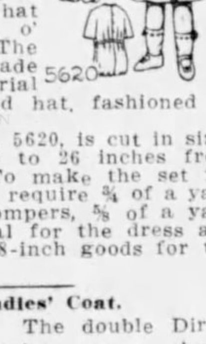
5657

This warm serviceable coat has all the hallmarks of style and every element of practibility. The fastening is close to the neck which is good form for cold weather. The collar forms revers at the front and at the back can be cut square or circular as preferred. The sleeves are put in with a little fulness and are finished with a stylish turn-back cuff.

Cheviot or broadcloth may be used to make this coat, the collar and cuffs being of velvet or satin.

The pattern, No. 5657, is cut in sizes for girls from six to twelve years of age. To make the coat in the medium size will require 2⅝ yards of 44-inch material.

5620—Girl Dolls' Set.



5620

The pattern for this girl doll's outfit consists of rompers, dress and hat. The little rompers are made just like those for a small child and the tiny dress is a kimona model fastening down the left side of the front. The hat is a dainty tam o' shanter style. The rompers can be made of wash material and the dress and hat, fashioned of silk.

The pattern, No. 5620, is cut in sizes for dolls from 14 to 26 inches from crown to sole. To make the set for a 16-inch doll will require ¾ of a yard of material for rompers, ⅝ of a yard of 27-inch material for the dress and ¼ of a yard of 18-inch goods for the hat.

5671—Ladies' Coat.

5671

The double Directoire revers shown on many of the smart coat models is featured in the dressy garment here presented.

The coat is made in plain box style and is 28 inches in length. The long sleeves are set in the armholes witho t fulness and are finished with a turn-back cuff trimmed with wide braid. The same braiding is used to embellish the collar and revers. The coat can be developed in serge, broadcloth or cheviot.

The pattern, 5671, is cut in sizes for 32 to 42 inch bust measure. To make the coat in the medium size will require 2⅝ yards of 44-inch material and 2¼ yards of braid.

5676—Ladies' Draped Waist.

5676

As part of a complete costume or for wear as a separate waist with an Empire skirt, this model offers an excellent suggestion. Large revers give a smart appearance and the draping across the front is quite artistic. Pretty pointed cuffs lend dainty completion to the three-quarter sleeves. Both revers and cuffs are trimmed with tiny buttons.

This model is appropriate for development in messaline, satin or soft silk as a separate waist. As part of a whole dress cashmere would be nice with revers and cuffs of satin.

The pattern, No. 5676, is cut in sizes for 32 to 42 inch bust measure. To make the waist in the medium size will require 2⅞ yards of 36-inch material.

ROOSEVELT CERTAINLY WILL BE NOMINATED, WESTERN LEADER SAYS

Washington, Dec. 8.—"Roosevelt will be nominated for President, by the Republican convention next year," said a Republican member of congress of national reputation, whose name has been mentioned for Taft's cabinet.

"It is entirely proper to say that Col. Roosevelt is not a candidate for the presidency. I do not think, either, as is so often intimated, that he would in any way connive at his nomination.

"But this does not mean that his name will not be presented to the convention or that he will not be nominated. Any one who has traveled among the people generally in the last 90 days will not be able to deny that he has more strength than any other man mentioned in any party.

"He is a popular ideal. I venture the assertion that you can call a meeting of five thousand people in any part of the country, of all classes and occupations, and the Roosevelt sentiment will overwhelmingly rule the assemblage and the more they assail him the firmer is his grip, apparently, on the thousands.

The Story of Lincoln.

"You know the story is told that a friend of Mr. Lincoln's came down from Springfield to Washington at the beginning of 1863 and said to Thad Stevens, 'I am interested in Mr. Lincoln't renomination. I wish you would introduce me to his real friends in the house.'

"Stevens took him over and introduced him to one member and then said, 'If he has another friend in this house, I do not know who he is,' and it is a noted fact that if the leaders of the Republican party had been consulted, alone, Mr. Lincoln would not have been renominated.

"His strength, which was incomprehensible to them, came from the people, and that is the situation now with reference to Roosevelt. The leaders think that by assailing him, they are injuring him. Observation shows me that it strengthens him. They feel that their friend is being assailed.

"In addition to this, if you will ask any of the so-called leaders, most of whom are now out of a job, Whom can we elect? if the respondent is in a sufficiently private place he will tell you Roosevelt, although he may go up to the White House next day and say to the newspaper boys that the real friends of Col. Roosevelt are for Taft.

A Campaign Is On.

"There is, as a matter of fact, a very active compaign going on all the time for Mr. Roosevelt, although it has no headquarters and no organization. The letters which are passing through the country from citizen to citizen, and local leader to local leader, are far more effective than any other campaign that is going on. They are saying, 'He is the one man we can nominate and elect.' This is the kind of a campaign which neither Col. Roosevelt nor anyone else can stop. You can not stop a thing which seven men out of ten want to see go on. If you watch the country west of the Allegeheny to the Pacific slope for the next few months, you will see, in my judgment, a remarkable demonstration. Give them a presidential primary and the only surprise you would have would be his strength.

G. O. P. Is Practical.

"The Republican party is a rather practical organization. It experimented with Harrison, it will not thus experiment again. Will this party, which has a man with whom the vast majority of its members believe unquestionably they can win, decline to nominate him? Will the loyal Republicans in the United States, who have faith in their own party turn over the whole machinery of government to a party whose policies they do not accept and that will, as they believe, bring business depression and loss, when there is a means at hand by which to win?"

A Western Leader.

The above statement was prepared for your correspondent. It's authorization is from one of the most conspicuous Republicans in the west. He has been mentioned for cabinet honors for vice president and national chairman. He had no desire to obtrude his personality because he fears it might look as if he were seeking to offend.

"But I think it is time somebody told the truth about the situation," said he.

CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY.

I have just returned from a six weeks' trip through Northwestern states and Canada, spent in investigating the fruit industries and resulting profits. The apples, etc., are magnificent, but the prices of land ridiculous; $200 to $300 per acre for unimproved land, under ditch. Why, you can get land in Mexico better than any I saw on my trip absolutely free. All you have to do is to have five acres of bananas planted within five years. For particulars regarding Mexican Free Land (printed in English) address The Jantha Plantation Co., Block 932, Pittsburgh, Pa. You can have the bananas planted without going to Mexico, and cared for on shares, and your share should be about $200 per acre. Bananas begin bearing in from 12 to 15 months. Why pay $200 an acre, when you can get better land free?

ANNA SHAW'S GREAT WOMEN

New York, Dec. 9.—"Yes, I have read Andrew Carnegie's list of the 20 greatest men who ever lived, and I don't think much of it. In fact, I don't think Mr. Carnegie knows much about greatness, to name so many inventors and leave out most of the humanitarians," said the Rev. Anna Shaw yesterday, as she pinned on her hat preparatory to starting for Wall street to talk suffrage to the brokers. She continued in this fashion:

"The greatest woman the world has ever seen was Eve, the mother of us all. When I think what she suffered through that husband of hers!"—and the president of the National Suffrage association shook her head.

Here is Dr. Shaw's list of the world's greatest women:

Eve, Vashti, Miriam the Prophetess, Catherine of Russia, Boadicea of Britain, Cleopatra, Queen Elizabeth, Mme. Guion, Charlotte Corday, Joan of Arc, Elizabeth of Hungary, George Eliot, Florence Nightingale, Abigall Adams, Lucretia Mott, Emma Willard, Mary Lyon, Elizabeth Fry, Maria Mitchell, Queen Louise of Denmark, Harriet Martineau, Miss M. Carey Thomas, Jane Addams, Elizabeth Strachan.

TAFT'S MESSAGE IN A WORD

Message is most entirely on foreign rela ions.

Relations with all foreign nations are reviewed.

Gives official explanation of use of troops on Mexican border to preserve United States interes s.

Declares outcome of troop movement to Mexican border entirely satisfactory.

Says conferences have begun to straighten out passport situation with Russia.

Reviews world's history for a year.

Would have tariff further amended.

Suggests a "central chamber of commerce."

Explains loans placed in China by American and foreign capitalists.

Has little to say about Chinese internal warfare.

Asks enactment of a law providing for fulfillment of obligations of United States in fur seal controversy.

Asks enactment of law forbidding carriage of opium and other "habit-forming" drugs in interstate commerce.

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To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our great catalogue of Elgin Watches, we will send this genuine 10 year guaranteed full seven ruby jeweled watch to any address by mail postpaid for ONLY $2.50. The case is double hunting style, beautifully engraved and gold finished throughout. The movement is of Standard American make, full seven ruby jeweled, quick train, lever escapement, stem wind and set, nickel damaskeened with polished steel regulator. Enamel dial with Roman or Arabic numerals. A marvelously correct timekeeper and fully guaranteed for 10 years. In addition to the watch and without any extra charge whatever we send five cash certificates worth one dollar each when used as part payment on purchases from our catalogue. Send this advertisement with $2.50 and watch and certificates will be sent to you by return mail post paid. State size of watch wanted, Lady's or Gent's. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED or MONEY REFUNDED. SEND $2.50 TODAY as this advertisement may not appear again. Address R. E. CHALMERS & CO., JEWELERS, 538 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

DR. MAHONS

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Don't spend time and money to go to the pine woods of Maine and North Carolina. You can get the benefit of the curative properties of the balmy, healing pine needle at home by using our wonderful Pine Needle Remedy. A postal with your name and address (send no money) will be as good as a R. R. ticket to the pine woods. Write today for a liberal sample treatment—prepaid. SAMPLE FREE

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ECZEMA FROM TEETHING

"When my little girl was about eight months old she was taken with a very irritating breaking out, which came on her face, neck and back. When she first came down with it, it came in little water-like festers under her eyes and on her chin then after a few days it would dry down in scaly, white scabs. In the daytime she was quite worrysome and would dig and scratch her face nearly all the time.

"I consulted our physician and found she was suffering from eczema, which he said came from her teething. I used the ointment he gave me and without any relief at all. Then I wrote for a book on Cuticura, and purchased some Cuticura Soap and Ointment at the drug store. I did as I found directions in the Cuticura Booklet, and when she was one year old she was entirely cured. Now she is three years and four months, and she has never been troubled with eczema since she was cured by the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment." (Signed) Mrs. Freeman Craver, 311 Lewis St., Syracuse, N. Y., May 6, 1911. Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Send to "Cuticura," Dept. KK, Boston, for a liberal sample of each, post-free, with 32-p. book on the skin.

RUSHED TROOPS TO SAVE CITIZENS

Taft Explains, for First Time, Why He Sent Army to Border.

Washington, Dec. 7.—In the second one-topic message he has sent to congress during the three days of the present session, President Taft today reviewed the relations of the United States with foreign governments during the past year. In this message the President gave the first official explanation of the posthaste movement of 20,000 federal troops to Mexico nine months ago; urged the United States senate to ratify the general arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France and the conventions with Nicaragua and Honduras and suggested legislation that he declared would strengthen this nation's world trade and position among the other powers. The message was read in congress today.

Another Message Coming.

On two subjects included under "foreign relations" the President spoke only in brief fashion. He informed congress of the conferences begun by American Ambassador Guild at St. Petersburg in regard to the question of passports in Russia for American Jews and explained that after the Christmas holidays he expected to send a special message on this subject.

Aside from his review of the world's history for the year, in which the United States particularly figures, the President recommended to congress the following legislation:

The enactment of a law providing for the fulfillment of obligations assumed by the United States in connection with the settlement of the fur-seal controversy; the passage of a law to forbid the carriage of opium and other "habit-forming drugs" in interstate commerce; the formation of a central organization in the nature of a national chamber of commerce that would keep all such organizations in touch with commercial developments abroad and the enactment into law of executive regulations providing for advancement in the diplomatic and consular service upon a merit basis instead of through political preferment.

Would Revise the Tariff.

Suggestion also was made by the President that the present tariff act should be amended so that its maximum and minimum features, designed to prevent undue discriminations against American commerce could be graduated to meet varying degrees of discrimination such as have been encountered since the present law was passed.

The President's explanation of the sudden dispatch of one-quarter of the army to the Mexican border agreed with the unofficial reasons for that troop movement given last spring, but he showed, in a confidential letter to Gen. Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army, that there was no doubt in his mind as to what he would do if he had found American lives and property in danger.

"It seems my duty as commander-in-chief," said the President in this letter, made public for the first time in today's message, "to place troops in sufficient number where, if congress shall direct that they enter Mexico to save American lives and property, an effective movement may be promptly made."

The outcome of the troop movement, Mr. Taft declared, was entirely satisfactory.

ON $40,000 PICTURESQUE SPREE

Chicago, Dec. 12.—The expert accountants who have been going over the books of George E. Marshall, Incorporated, diamond dealers, have found a shortage of $40,000 in diamonds.

The business is conducted by the widow of George E. Marshall, Sarah Marshall. George B. Moore was manager. The latter is alleged to have been the hero of the most picturesque spree of the year. Before he finished the corporation was in the hands of receivers. Pawn tickets for $25,000 worth of diamonds on which he obtained $13,000 were found. The creditors put accountants to work and in their bill in court charge the $40,000 shortage to the lapse of the manager. It is asserted that he scattered diamonds about like hailstones. He is now recovering at his home.

Chauffeurs' Signals.

Many of the most serious automobile accidents are due to a misunderstanding or ignorance of the driver's intentions, and so a system of hand signaling has come into vogue, which, although crude, answers many purposes so long as the driver of one car is enabled to see that of another. At night such communication between the car operators is impossible. A rear signal has been devised for the purpose. It is electrically operated and consists of three lamps and a horn. A red lamp is lit permanently, while above is a green lamp, which being flashed signifies that the driver is about to stop. To the right and left are white lamps signifying his intention to turn to the right or left. These signals are all electric and are operated by buttons conveniently placed for operation by the chauffeur. As any one of these signals is made the horn is sounded to attract the attention of any one who may be following.

THE MARKETS

Money and Stocks.

New York, Dec. 12.—Wall Street.—Active buying of stocks was continued when trading was resumed today. An unusually large amount of orders for the long account accumulated over night as a result of yesterday's rise. Substantial gains were made in every quarter at the outset with the bidding strongest in the railroad shares. Canadian Pacific made the best gain, amounting to 1¾. Great Northern Ore Certificates recovered 1½ points of yesterday's loss. Reading, Louisville & Nashville, International Harvester and American Smelting gained a point and the other active issues substantial fractions.

Stocks were supplied on the rise and the list fell back half a point on an average. St. Paul receded 1 1-8 and Canadian Pacific 1¼. Wabash pfd. was heavy. Trading became dull when prices receded.

Traders made little effort this morning to extend yesterday's sharp rise in stocks. There was an increase in outside buying, but professional operators took profits, with the result that the market became dull and receded after the buying orders which had accumulated above night had been filled. A higher range of prices in London stimulated the market at the opening. Operations for the long account were assisted also by easier money, call loans opening at 3¾ per cent. Business contracted steadily during the second hour, and the fluctuations were trivial. Bonds were irregular.

Active stocks receded gradually and prices ruled about on a parity with yesterday's closing. Some specialties were strong, including the telegraph and telephone stocks.

The ticker was motionless for prolonged periods during the late afternoon and fluctuations were insignificant.

New York Stocks.

New York, Dec. 12, 1911.

Stocks.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atl. Coast Line	137	137	137	137
Am. Loco. com	37	37	37	37
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co.	115½	115½	115	115
Atchison	106½	106⅝	106¼	106¼
Am. Car & F. Co.	54⅛	54⅛	53¾	53¾
Anaconda	39	39	38⅞	39
Amal. Copper	63⅝	63¾	63¼	63⅝
Am. Smelters	72⅞	73	72¼	72½
Am. Ag. Chem. com.	54⅝	55¾	54⅝	55¾
Am. Tel. & Tel	139½	140	139⅝	140
Am. Tobacco pfd	104½	104½	103¾	104
Am. Beet Sugar	53¾	53¾	53⅝	53¾
Biscuit com.	139¾	139⅞	139	139⅞
Balt. & Ohio	102¼	102⅜	102⅛	102⅛
B'lyn R. Trans	76½	76½	76½	76½
Cast I. Pipe pfd	50	50	50	50
Chicago & G. W.	20	20¾	20	20¾
Chicago G. W. pfd.	37⅞	37⅞	37½	37½
Canadian Pac.	242	242¼	240⅞	240⅝
Clover Leaf	15¾	15⅞	15¾	15⅞
Clover Leaf pfd	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
Colorado Fuel	27	27	27	27
Ches. & Ohio	72⅝	72⅝	72¼	73⅛
Central Leather	20½	20¾	20½	20¾
Consolidated Gas	138½	138½	138⅝	138½
Can pfd.	90⅝	91½	90⅝	91
Del. & Hudson	167½	167½	167½	167½
Erie com.	31⅜	31½	31¼	31¼
Erie 1st pfd	51½	51½	51½	51½
Erie 2nd pfd	41	41⅛	41	41⅛
Gt. Northern pfd	128½	128½	128¼	128⅜
Gt. Northern Ore	35½	36¼	35¼	35½
Ill. Central	142½	142½	142½	142½
Int. Harvester com.	107	107	106	106½
Interborough com.	14½	14½	14⅝	14⅜
K. C. Sou. com	28½	28⅛	28½	28½
Louis. & Nash	157	157⅜	156½	156¾
Laclede Gas	104¼	104½	104¼	104½
Merc. Marine pfd	17	17¼	17	17¼
Missouri Pacific	38½	38¾	38½	38¾
M. S. M.	133	133	133	133
M. K. & T. com.	30¼	30¼	30	30
Noth. Pacific	118	118½	117¾	118
Nevada Con's.	18⅛	18⅝	18¼	18¼
N. Y. Central	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
N. & W. com	107¼	107¾	107¼	107¾
N. & W. Con. 4's	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
Ont. & Western	40	40	39⅞	39⅞
Pr. Steel Car Co. com	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
Penn. Ry.	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼
Pacific Mail	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
People's Gas Co.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
Reading com.	150½	151¼	150½	150⅞
Rock Island	25	25	24⅞	25
Rock Island pfd	46¾	46⅞	46⅝	46⅝
Rep. I. and S. Co.	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	23⅞
Rep. pfd.	83½	83⅝	83¼	83⅝
South. Ry.	29⅞	30	29⅝	29⅞
South. Ry. pfd	71½	71¾	71½	71½
St. Paul	111¼	111¼	110⅝	111
South Pacific	112½	112⅝	112¼	112½
Tenn. Copper	37	37	37	37
Union Pacific	174⅜	174⅝	173⅝	173⅞
Un. Pac. Con. 4's	103⅛	103⅛	102¾	103
U. S. Steel	64½	64½	64	64½
U. S. Steel pfd	109⅜	109½	109⅜	109½
U. S. Steel 5's	101⅞	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
U. S. Rubber com	47½	47⅞	47½	47⅞
Utah Copper	51	51½	51	51½
Virginia Chem.	53½	53½	53½	53⅜
Western Md.	62	62½	61⅝	61⅞
Wabash com.	6⅞	7	6⅝	7
Wabash pfd.	17⅝	17¾	17¼	17⅞
Western Union	78	79⅜	78	79⅜
Lehigh Valley	177⅝	178⅛	177½	177⅝

The Grain Markets

Toledo, Dec. 12.—Despite bullish foreign news, wheat opened about ⅛c lower all around, with cash and Dec. at 95c, May at 98⅞c, and July at 95¼c. In the first hour, the market was steady to a shade firmer. Liverpool showed an advancing tendency early from bullish Argentina advices. Northwest receipts though showing a decline, were heavier than a year ago.

Good buying late advanced the market about ⅝c, cash and Dec. closing at 95⅝c, May at 99½c, July at 95½c.

Predictions of rain and snow in the corn belt for the next day or two steadied corn. At the following prices, the market opened unchanged: Dec. 63¼c, May 64⅝c, July 64⅝c.

Closing corn prices: Cash 63½c, May 64¾c, July 65c.

Opening unchanged, oats advanced ⅛c to ¼c in the first hour. Dec. started at 49¾c, May at 51½c and July at 47½c.

Cash and Dec. closed at 50¼c, May at 51⅞c, July at 48⅛c.

Stubborn longs came to the aid of clover seed today and caused an advance of 5 to 7½c early. Receipts were 30 bags against 320 a year ago. Cash and Dec. clover seed opened at $12.25 and March at $12.15. The far month advanced 2½c soon after the call.

Closing clover prices, which follow, showed additional gains: Cash and Dec. $12.27½, Mar. $12.20, Feb. $12.25.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Dec. 12.	Close Dec. 11.
Wheat—					
Cash	95	....	....	95⅝	95¼
Dec.	95	....	....	95⅝	95⅛
May	98⅞	....	....	99½	99
July	95¼	95⅝	....	95½	95¼
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	63½	63¼
Dec.	63¼	....	....	63½	63¼
May	64⅝	....	....	64¾	64⅝
July	47½	....	....	65	65⅝
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	50¼	49¾
Dec	49¾	....	....	50¼	49¾
May	51½	....	....	51⅞	51½
July	47½	....	....	48⅛	47⅛
Clover Seed—					
Cash	12.25	....	....	12.27½	12.17½
Dec	12.25	....	....	12.27½	12.17½
Feb	....	....	....	12.20	....
March	12.15	....	....	12.20	12.12½
No. 2	....	....	11.85@11.95		....
No. 3	....	....	11.65@11.75		....
Rejected	....	....	11.35@11.55		....
N. E. G.	....	....	9.80@10.90		....
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	93	93
Timothy—					
Cash	....	....	....	7.32½	7.27½
Dec.	....	....	....	7.32½	7.27½
March	....	....	....	7.42½	7.37½
Alsike—					
Cash	....	....	....	10.85	10.85
Dec.	....	....	....	10.85	10.85
March	....	....	....	11.05	11.00

CHICAGO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Dec. 12.	Close Dec. 11.
Wheat—					
Dec.	93	93⅝	....	93⅝	92½
May	97	....	96⅞	97⅝	96⅞
July	93⅝	94⅛	....	94	93⅝
Corn—					
Dec.	61⅞	62⅝	....	62¼	61⅝
May	62⅞	63¼	....	63⅝	62⅞
July	63	63⅝	....	63⅛	62⅞
Oats—					
Dec.	46⅝	....	46½	47	46½
May	48⅝	....	....	49¼	48½
July	45⅝	....	....	45¾	45¼

NEW YORK.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Dec. 12.	Close Dec. 11.
Wheat—					
Dec	....	....	....	96⅛	95⅝
May	1.01⅝	....	....	1.02⅛	1.01⅝

NEW YORK.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Dec. 12.	Close Dec. 11.
Wheat—					
Dec	93⅝	....	....	93⅞	93¼
May	97¼	97¾	....	97⅝	97⅛

MINNEAPOLIS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Dec. 12.	Close Dec. 11.
Wheat—					
Dec	....	....	....	99⅝	98⅝
May	....	....	....	1.04⅝	1.03⅝

DULUTH.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Dec. 12.	Close Dec. 11.
Wheat—					
Dec	....	....	....	1.00¾	99⅞
May	....	....	....	1.04⅞	1.02⅞

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Dec. 12.	Close Dec. 11.
Pork—					
Jan.	15.37	15.45	15.32	15.42	15.30
May	15.75	15.90	15.72	15.87	15.72
July	16.00	....	....	16.00	15.90
Lard—					
Jan.	8.90	9.00	....	8.97	8.90
May	9.15	....	....	9.22	9.12
July	....	....	....	9.35	9.22
Ribs—					
Jan.	8.07	8.17	....	8.15	8.05
May	8.37	8.45	....	8.42	8.35
July	8.42	....	....	8.45	8.35

Toledo Live Stock

Toledo Union Stock Yards, Dec. 12.—Hog receipts were moderate and the market held steady. Local packers and shippers were equal buyers. The close ruled steady. Other live stock ruled steady.

Hogs—Selected heavies, $6.30@6.35; good mediums, $6.20@6.25; heavy Yorkers, $6.10@6.15; light Yorkers, $5.75@6.00; good pigs, $5.50@5.75; bulk of sales, $6.10@6.25; good mixed, $6.15@6.25; stags and roughs, $4.50@5.60.

Cattle—Prime steers, 1,250 lbs. and up, $7.00@7.25; good to choice, $6.00@6.50; good fat, 1,050 to 1,200 lbs., $5.50@6.00; fair to good, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $5.00@5.50; common and light steers, $4.00@4.50; choice fat cows, $3.75@4.50; common cows, $2.50@3.00; canners and cutters, $2.00@2.50; prime export bulls, $4.25@4.50; good butcher bulls, $3.75@4.20; fair to good bologna, $3.50@3.75; common, $3.00@3.50; choice fat heifers, $5.00@5.50; fair to good, $4.50@5.00; common and light heifers, $3.50@4.00; good to choice feeding steers, $5.25@5.50; fair to good feeders, $5.50@5.75; stockers, good to choice, $4.50@5.00; stockers, common to fair, $4.00@4.50; milkers and springers, $25@60.

Sheep and lambs—Prime wethers, $3.00@3.50; good to choice mixed, $3.00@3.50; fair to good, $2.00@2.50; culls and common, $1.00@1.50; lambs, choice, $5.50@5.75; fair to good, $4.50@5.00; culls and common, $3.00@4.00.

Calves—Choice to extra, $8.00@8.50 down; fair to good, $7.00@8.00; common to light, $5.00@6.00; heavy and feed, $3.50@5.00.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Dec. 12.—Cattle—Receipts none. Hogs—Receipts, 3,000; heavy Yorkers, $6.40; light Yorkers, $6.15; pigs, $5.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,500; top sheep, $3.85; top lambs, $6.00. Calves—Receipts, 100; top, $9.00.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, Dec. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 500; slow and steady. Veals—Receipts, 150 head; fairly active and 25c lower; $5.00@9.00. Hogs—Receipts, 4,800 head; slow and strong; pigs, 10@15c higher; heavy, $6.45@6.50; mixed, $6.40@6.45; Yorkers, $6.05@6.40; pigs, $6.00@6.05.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Dec. 12.—Cattle, receipts, 200; market, steady. Veal calves, receipts, 300; market, steady; good to choice, $8.50@8.75. Sheep and lambs, receipts, 2,500; market, weak; choice spring lambs, $5.75@5.85. Hogs, receipts, 4,000; market, steady @ 5c lower; extreme heavies, $6.25; mediums, $6.25; Yorkers, $6.10@6.15; light Yorkers, $5.90; pigs, $5.70; roughs, $5.50; stags, $4.55.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Dec. 12.—Cattle—Receipts estimated at 6,000; market steady; beeves, $4.70@9.10; Texas steers, $4.15@5.80; western steers, $4.40@7.20; stockers and feeders, $3.15@5.75; cows and heifers, $2.00@6.25; calves, $5.50@8.25. Hogs—Receipts estimated at 25,000; market dull, weak to shade lower; light, $5.50@6.15; mixed, $5.75@6.30; heavy, $5.85@6.32½; rough, $5.85@6.05; good to choice heavy, $6.05@6.32½; pigs, $4.00@5.50; bulk of sales, $5.90@6.25. Sheep—Receipts estimated at 23,000; market steady to a shade up; native, 2.65@4.10; western, 2.75@4.10; yearlings, $4.25@5.60; lambs, native, $4.00@6.15; western, $4.25@6.10.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, Dec. 12.—Butter, creamery extras, 35½@38c; prints, 38½c; firsts, 35@35½c; seconds, 31½@32c; fancy dairy, 27½@28c; choice, 25c; process, extras, 30@30½c; process, firsts, 28½@29c; prints, 1c extra; packing stock, No. 1, 22@23c; No. 2, 17@20c; butterine, extras, 21c; firsts, 19c; standard, 17c; common, 12@15c. Cheese, unchanged. Eggs, fresh gathered, current receipts, 37c a doz.; do. seconds, 29c; refrigerator extras, 23c; do. firsts, 21½c. Poultry—Alive, chickens, heavy, 10½@11c lb.; light, 9@9½c; ducks, 15@16c; geese, 13@15c; turkeys, 15c. Apples, unchanged. Potatoes, jobbing, best grades, 85@90c bu.; store, 95c; car lots, 85c; new Bermudas, $8@8.50 bbl.

New York Produce.

New York, Dec. 12.—Butter unsettled; receipts, 9,852; creamery specials, 35c; extras, 34c; first, 32@33c; seconds, 30@31c; creamery held, special, 34½c; state dairy, tubs, finest, 33@34c; good to prime, 29@32c; common to fair, 24@28c. Cheese firm; receipts, 1,521. Eggs unsettled; receipts 5,187; fresh gathered extras, 37@40c; extra first, 34@35c; first, 31@33c; seconds, 29@30c; thirds and poorer, 24@27c; held, fresh, poor to fair, 21@26c; fresh gathered checks, prime, 20c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery whites, fancy, new laid, 48@50c; do. selected whites, fair to good, 40@45c; do. whites, barely mixed, 30@35c; western gathered whites, 35@40c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 38@40c; do. gathered, brown and mixed colors, 32@37c. Flour quiet and barely steady. Wheat—Lack of outside demand resulted in a dull market for wheat early, prices being steady on reports of rain in the Argentine and the higher Liverpool cables: May, $1.01 5-16@1.01½. Pork steady. Beef firm. Lard easy; middle west, $8.95@9.05. Raw sugar steady; Muscovado, 89 test, 4.37c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4.87c; molasses, 89 test, 4.12c; refined quiet. Petroleum steady. Molasses steady. Hay steady. Hides firm. Leather firm; hemlock first, 25@27c; seconds, 24@25c; thirds, 21@22c. All other grades of butter, eggs and cheese unchanged from Monday's prices.

Poultry, alive, firm; western chickens, 12½@14c; fowls, 13@15c; turkeys, 14@15c; dressed, quiet and firm; western chickens, 5@16c; fowls, 5@16c; turkeys, 10@19c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Dec. 12.—Butter, steady; creameries, 26@35c; dairies, 24@32c. Eggs, steady; receipts, 2,227 cases; at mark, cases included, 22@28c; firsts, 28@30c; ordinary, 25@27c. Cheese, steady; daisies, 15¾@16c; twins, 15⅛@15½c; young Americas, 15¾@16c; long horns, 15¾@16c. Poultry, firm; turkeys, dressed, 18c, alive, 15c; chickens, dressed, 10@11c; alive, 11c; springs, alive, 10c. Veal, steady, 7@11c.

Toledo Produce.

Quotations are based on what is charged the grocery trade. Retail necessarily are higher.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1 lb. prints, 36½@37c; solid pack, 35½@36c.

Process Butter—Per lb., tub, 26@27c; dairy, prime, 28c; packing stock, 18c; oleo, 16@20c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 16@17c; New York state, 16@17c; brick, 18c; limburger, 16@18c; Swiss, domestic, 20c; imported, 32c.

Eggs—Candled, fresh, 35c; strictly fresh, 44c; current receipts, 31@32c; storage, case count, 24c; candled, 25@27c.

Onions—Home-grown, 100 lbs., yellow, $2.25; red, $2.25; white, 50 lbs., $2.00; Spanish crate, 45 lbs., $1.65; garlic, 8@10c.

Celery—Michigan, small bunches, doz., 20c, 40c and 50c.

Lettuce—9c; head, hamper, $3.25.

Cucumbers—Doz., $1.50.

Brussels Sprouts—Quart, 20c.

Tomatoes—Cal., 4-basket crate, $2.00@2.25.

Mango Pepper—Crate, $2.50@2.65.

Egg Plant—Dozen, $2.00.

Beans—Wax, box, $2.25; green, hamper, $4.00.

Potatoes—Michigan, bu., 95@98c; Bermudas, bbl., $4.50@5.00.

Sweet Potatoes—Delaware, hamper, $1.50@1.65.

Turnips—Bu., 25@35c.

Cabbage—Home-grown, 100 lbs., $1.65; ton, $30.00.

Cauliflower—Doz., $2.40.

Squash—Hubbard, lb., 1c; ton, $18.00.

Parsley—Dozen bunches, 15c.

Onions—15c.

Vegetable Oysters—Dozen, 30c.

Spinach—65@70c.

Hot House Radishes—25c.

Southern Parsley—70c doz.

Carrots—Bu., 50@65c.

Cranberries—Oak Bog, basket, $3.00; bbl., $8.50; late Howes, $9.50.

Bananas—Bunch, $1.00@1.50.

Oranges—Florida, $2.65@2.85; Cal., $3.00@3.50.

Tangerines—Half box, $2.50.

Lemons—California, $4.25@4.50.

Grape Fruit—$4.25@4.50.

Limes—100, $1.25.

Pears—Keiffer, 50@60c.

Apples—Greenings, $3.50; Baldwins, $2.75@3.50; Russets, $2.50@3.00; Kings and Spies and Bellflowers, $4.00@4.50.

Grapes—Malaga, $3.75@6.00.

Figs—California, white, whole, 50-lb. box, 9c pound; Turkish, 13@16c.

Cotton.

New York, Dec. 12.—Cotton futures opened steady; December, 8.78c; January, 8.51c; February, 8.50c bid; March, 8.60c; April, 8.64c; May, 8.70c; June, 8.76c; July, 8.81c; August, 8.85c bid; September, 8.92c; October, 8.98c bid; November, 9.02c bid.

The cotton market opened steady at a decline of 2@5 points on the near months which made new low records for the season, while the more remote deliveries were unchanged to 1 point higher. Business was more active, and the market later improved on profit-taking by shorts, continued buying by foreign houses against sales in Liverpool and some buying for a turn which seemed to be based on a feeling that the government estimate had not created a great deal of fresh selling power and that realizing by shorts would tend to rally the market before the holidays.

The steadier tone which developed in the market right after the opening as a result of active covering and foreign buying carried prices about 3 to 5 points above the closing figures of last night, but the buyers seemed to find no difficulty in securing cotton on a scale up, the south was a seller here and the market later in the forenoon was nervous and unsettled with prices 2 or 3 points off from the best at midday.

Spot quiet; middling uplands, 9.20c nominal. Estimated receipts at all the ports today, 95,000 bales, against 102,956 last week, and 74,806 last year. For the week, 450,000, against 462,657 last week, and 427,849 last year. Today's receipts at New Orleans, 18,059, against 15,707 last year; at Galveston, 41,307, against 30,194 last year, and at Houston, 28,088, against 12,830 last year.

Boston Wool.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 12.—Domestic wool continues to be in fair demand with low prices, stock moderately active. Values hold well and some of the dealers go so far as to predict that the new season will not see a reduction.

A fractional advance in the nearby fleeces has been obtained, and one-quarter blood Ohio now sells for 25½ cents. A considerable amount of fine staple Montana has changed hands at 21 cents, while transfers of Wyoming in original bags have been made at 15 to 16 cents. Moderate trading in Texas twelve months continues at 52 to 53 cents cleaned, but California wool is dull.

Is This Man Gifted With Strange Power?

Prominent People Says He Reads Their Lives as an Open Book.

Do You Want to Know About Your Business, Marriage, Changes, Occupation, Friends, Enemies or What to Do to Achieve Success?

TEST READINGS FREE TO ALL WEEKLY BLADE READERS WHO WRITE AT ONCE

Attention of the mystically inclined seems to be centered at present upon the work of Mr. Clay Burton Vance, who, although laying claim to no special gift to supernatural powers, attempts to reveal the lives of people through the slender clue of birthdates. The undeniable accuracy of his delineations leads one to surmise that heretofore palmists, prophets, astrologers, and seers of divers beliefs have failed to apply the true principles of the science of divination.

The following letters are published as evidence of Mr. Vance's ability. Mr. Lafayette Redditt writes: "My Reading received. With the greatest amazement I read, as step by step you outlined my life since infancy. I have been somewhat interested along these lines for years, but had no idea that such priceless advice could be given. I must admit that you are indeed a very remarkable man, and am glad you use your great gift to benefit your clients."

Mr. Fred Walton writes: "I did not expect such a splendid outline of my life. The scientific value of your Readings cannot be fully appreciated until one has his own Reading. To consult you means success and happiness."

Arrangements have been made to give free test Readings to all readers of the Weekly Blade, but it is especially requested that those who wish to avail themselves of this generous offer make application at once. If you wish a delineation of your own life, if you wish a true description of your characteristics, talents, and opportunities, simply send your full name the date, month and year of your birth (state whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss), and also copy the following verse in your own handwriting:

"Your power is marvelous,
So people write.
Please read my life.
Are my prospects bright?"

Send your letter to Mr. Clay Burton Vance, Suite 681, No. 14, Rue de Richelieu, Paris, France. If you wish you may enclose 10c. (stamps of your own country) to pay postage, clerical work, etc. Please note that 5c. postage is required on letters posted to France. Do not enclose coins or silver in your letter.

Trusses Like These Are a Crime

Get rid of Straps and Springs and be CURED.

Simply write for our free cloth-bound Book of Advice containing facts which took us 40 years of day-after-day experience to learn. It tells how 200,000 people were benefited and cured in a simple and inexpensive way. Book explains why drugstores should not be allowed to sell their misery-making trusses. Explains the dangers of operation and why it is no longer necessary. Exposes the humbug "discoveries," "appliances," "plasters," etc., and puts you on guard against throwing money away.

Books tells how the wonderful Cluthe Self-Massaging Pad cures rupture by strengthening the weakened muscles while holding continuously with ease—Sent on 60 days' trial to prove it—how it is waterproof—no leg-straps—no body-spring—how it ends all expense on account of rupture. 4000 Public Endorsements sent with the book.

After you have read this book you'll know more about your condition than if you had gone to a dozen doctors. You'll know how to get immediate relief without risking a penny. When writing, please give our box number.

Box 14—CLUTHE COMPANY, 125 East 23rd Street, New York City.

DIABETES

The most valuable result of 20 years' work at Civil Engineering in the Tropics was the important discovery of a simple, harmless herb that is an actual specific for Diabetes, a disease hitherto considered incurable. To prove that it will give immediate relief in the most aggravated cases, I will send a 50c package (one week's supply) for only 25c.

Write me today and see how quickly Diabetol Herb will reduce both the specific gravity and the sugar, restore weight and build up the system. Booklet and diet showing proper foods for diabetes mailed free. F. M. Ames, Box 131 C, Whitney Point, N. Y.

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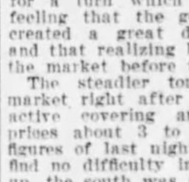
Return mail will bring you Dr. Van Vlecks' Regular $1.00 3 fold Absorption Remedy, as explained below, TO TRY FREE.

Cut Off Here

Above coupon will bring you prepaid (in plain wrapper) Michigan's Great 3-fold Absorption Remedy for Piles, Ulcer, Fissure, Tumors, Fistula, Constipation, etc., which is bringing prompt relief to hundreds of thousands. After you have tried the Remedy, then if you are fully satisfied with the benefit received, send us One Dollar. If not, it costs you nothing. We take your word. Men and women are writing us by the thousand that Dr. Van Vleck's Absorption Treatment has cured them after long years of suffering, after doctors and medicines had failed, some even after 30 and 40 years of pain. Check the progress of this malignant disease while you can—a true case never cures itself, but leads to the deadly fistula and cancer. In your own home, without surgery and without pain, you can use this great remedy at little cost—no cost at all unless satisfied to pay—so how can you hesitate? Don't delay. We urge for your own good, but send in the above coupon at once. Do it RIGHT NOW.

"There's Relief in Every Package."

CHICHESTER'S PILLS



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Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable.

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To Women Who Dread Motherhood!

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain—Sent Free.

No women need any longer dread the pains of childbirth, or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at childbirth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, 27 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay but write today.

TAFT WARNED RENOMINATION STANDS NOW IN GRAVE PERIL

Roosevelt Held by Leaders to Be Only Man Who Can Weld Party and Win, Veteran Observer Writes From Washington.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—President Taft's candidacy for renomination is in grave danger, says a dispatch which John Callan O'Laughlin, the veteran Washington correspondent, sends to the Chicago Tribune. The leaders of the Republican party assembled in Washington, sitting in congress or as members of the national committee, have apprised the President of the seriousness of his political situation.

They are talking Theodore Roosevelt as the one man who can weld the party together again and assure its continuance in power.

These are developments almost stupefying to the administration. The President and his immediate friends had believed the results of the continental tour made by the chief executive had been to turn in his favor the tide, which had been running so strongly against him.

Now they have learned through committeemen, senators and congressmen, representing every state in the union, that should Mr. Taft be nominated he will be defeated.

Some Would Take Chance.

Many of them are willing to take the chance to fly the Taft banner and to sink with it in their hands. But the great majority insist there is a heavier duty than individual ambitions or wishes, that that duty compels the party to consider the responsibilities resting upon it in connection with the government of the country, and that if the policy of legislative development inaugurated by Roosevelt is to be carried on to fruition, the nominee of the Republican convention should be a man who can be elected.

This man, it is almost the unanimous opinion, is Mr. Roosevelt. He is the choice of the men who hate him equally as it is those who have an abiding affection for him. The regulars accept him with a wry face; progressives with delight. Both are inspired by the single idea that he is the only Republican who has a chance of winning over any Democrat who may be nominated.

It is, of course, not the duty of the national committee to say who shall or who shall not be the nominee of the Republican party. The opposition to Mr. Taft and the talk for Mr. Roosevelt, consequently, can have no binding effect upon the convention. It is merely significant of the trend of opinion among the leaders.

Even Standpat Men Approve.

Members of the national committee are not amateurs in politics, swept by any wind that blows. They are men trained to calculate to a nicety the chances of victory attaching to the various available candidates. Still more important is the fact that the committee is overwhelmingly standpat in character and that the vast majority of these standpat members professedly are for the renomination of Mr. Taft.

The extent to which some of these men have gone in telling the President the facts as to the situation will be realized when it is known that the chief executive has been advised that, unless the government's policy toward business is so shaped as to restore confidence all chance of renomination which he has will disappear.

The President's advisers claim he is the victim of big business; that his renomination is opposed because he has strenuously enforced the Sherman anti-trust law. But members of the national committee say it is not a question of big business; that it is a question of general business.

Hold Taft Not Popular.

Moreover, they assert that aside from business the President's popularity is not sufficient to insure his re-election. The administration claims that the politicians have underestimated the President's strength; that he is far more popular thon those opposed to him would lead the country to believe, and that if renominated he will surely win. Moreover, they point out that Col. Roosevelt has emphatically declared he is not and will not be a candidate for the nomination.

The movement for Col. Roosevelt has gained ground in spite of this declaration. It is the common belief of the political leaders that if the party impresses the colonel he will not fail to respond. A unanimous vote in the convention, or anything like it, making him the candidate, would constitute a call to which no man could be deaf.

It is the expectation of the leaders that Col. Roosevelt will continue to insist that he is not a candidate. The Tribune correspondent has authority to reiterate the fact. But so far as most of the men here are concerned, one can talk himself black in the face and produce no effect.

Mentions Brown's Stand.

"The colonel to save the party!" is the cry. It is not said for authorized quotation. Only two members of the national committee are avowedly for Mr. Roosevelt—Brooker of Connecticut and Lyon of Texas. Ward of New York, while not committing himself to Roosevelt, asserts so that all may hear:

"Taft cannot carry New York in the election."

Then there is Chairman Brown of the Ohio state committee, who is on the ground and who is telling every one the President cannot carry his own state; that the Buckeye state voters are overwhelmingly for the "rough rider."

PRESIDENT TAFT RECEIVES ALL ALIKE AT DINNER

Washington, Dec. 12.—Many conferences were held during the day and continued until the White House dinner last night, when President Taft was the host to a body far from united on the business which brought it to Washington.

In the state dining room, however, it was realized that animosities would have to be laid aside, for the dinner was arranged in formal honor of the committee, the guests including both the ardent supporters and the lukewarm friends of the President.

The most notable feature of the day's skirmishing was the fact that Secretary Hilles, who is the active leader of the Taft forces in the campaign for the renomination of the President, and Postmaster General Hitchcock, who managed the President's campaign three years ago, seemingly were arrayed against each other.

The rumors that the two were working at cross purposes flew thick and fast through the hotel corridors. Finally Mr. Hitchcock issued a statement in denial, but it did not entirely set the rumors at rest.

The question of presidential preference primaries so far as the national committee was concerned, practically was disposed of at the meeting of the executive committee late yesterday. It was decided a resolution should be adopted, giving to the six states which already have adopted primary laws the right to select by that method their delegates to the national convention.

National Committeeman David Mulvane, of Kansas, suggested that the resolution restrict the privilege of primary selection to these six states. This action was opposed as impolitic and was not agreed to.

President Taft declined to commit himself either to Chicago or St. Louis.

Three members of the national committee did not attend the president's dinner last night. Most prominent of these was William L. Ward, of New York. Friends of Mr. Ward declared he had declined because he did not wish to commit himself to Mr. Taft's candidacy in any way.

The other absentees from the dinner were National Committeemen Flanagan, of Nevada, and Sturgis, of Arizona, who, so far as could be learned, had not reached the city.

John Hays Hammond last night entertained at dinner a number of prominent members of the Young Men's Republican clubs of various states. Following the dinner at the White House President Taft dropped in at Hammond's house to meet his guests.

ROOSEVELT THE KEYNOTE, SAYS PRESS OF NEW YORK

New York, Dec. 12.—Political experts and newspaper writers especially were keenly interested last night in yesterday's news dispatches from Washington forecasting the outcome of the meeting of the Republican committee.

The keynote of every dispatch in the New York afternoon papers was "Roosevelt." Even the New York World, which has wasted very few compliments on the ex-president since the institution of the famous Panama libel suit against that paper, says that the Republican national committeemen are stormed with talks of forcing Mr. Roosevelt to accept the Republican presidential nomination in 1912.

With the limelight blazing down upon it from all parts of the country, Ohio has again entered the center of the presidential stage, according to the Evening Mail. The state is seething with revolt against President Taft, says the Mail. "It may be stated," the Mail's dispatch states, "that the shadow of Roosevelt has not lessened in four years' time and the figure of Roosevelt is the only one that can be nationalized into a candidacy likely to outrival Taft."

The Globe states that the Roosevelt boom has political Washington on the anxious seat. "One of the interesting things about the gathering is that western committeemen have come here with talk of trouble and people were clamoring for Roosevelt," the dispatch says. "They have been surprised to find a good many of the eastern members talking the same way. Indications are that many committeemen will go home to advise their states to send uninstructed delegates to the national convention."

The Evening Sun also attaches significance to the fact that Walter L. Brown, chairman of the Ohio Republican central committee, is in open revolt against the president, and says that the presidential primary talk is thought to be a masked plan for a Roosevelt demonstration. The Sun says that the Taft men are plainly worried and that some of them express the fear that the president may lose the support of his home state. The gathering of Republican leaders for the meeting of the national committee, quotes the Sun dispatch, has presented impressive evidence of the development of a strong undercurrent in the Republican party in favor of the nomination of Roosevelt.

"This sentiment is not confined to open enemies of President Taft, but is being frankly expressed by some of the men who profess to be Taft's supporters," the Sun declared.

The Evening Post announces that all attempt at disguise has been cast aside and that the national committeemen are being sounded on the feasibility of forcing Mr. Roosevelt's nomination. The Post also states that many of the party leaders on their way to Washington stopped over at Oyster Bay to confer with Mr. Roosevelt.

ADMINISTRATION MEN GAIN ADVANTAGES IN COMMITTEE

Washington, Dec. 12.—The Republican national committee, in session here today, ratified the program which had been arranged in advance for its deliberations. The national convention to nominate candidates for president and vice president will be held in Chicago, beginning Tuesday, June 18.

The vote in favor of Chicago was overwhelming, the ballot showing: Chicago, 42; Denver, 7; St. Louis, 1; absent, 3. St. Louis formally withdrew from the contest before the voting began, but Col. Cecil Lyon, of Texas, insisted on casting his ballot for that city.

The form of the call for delegates to the national convention including the disposition of the troublesome presidential preference primary question, was still in the hands of a special sub-committee when the national committee recessed.

The call for delegates to the convention requires that they shall be selected not earlier than 30 days after the call and not later than 30 days prior to the date set for the convention. This action nullifies the selection of delegates already made in Alabama, and will require South Dakota to select a new primary date. The South Dakota election had been set for June 4.

Hitchcock Out.

The committee assembled at 11:30 a. m. and at once accepted the resignation of Chairman Frank H. Hitchcock, dated March 5, 1909, and effective April 1, 1909. Former Governor John F. Hill, of Maine, was elected chairman by acclamation. On motion of Mr. Rosewater, of Nebraska, a standing vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Hitchcock. Mr. Brooker, of Connecticut, nominated Mr. Hill and he was seconded by Mr. Murphy of New Jersey.

Charles D. Hilles, secretary to the President and manager of the Taft forces, was about the committee rooms during the session and was gratified to see the Taft program go through without a change. Col. Harry S. New, of Indiana, was appointed to head the committee on convention arrangements, as Mr. Hilles had insisted last night in his conferences with Postmaster General Hitchcock and others, who were opposed to the Indiana committeeman. When Mr. Hitchcock failed to put in an appearance at the committee this morning, the suggestion was laughingly made that he had been "steam-rolled."

Enlarge Committee.

The Taft forces also dictated the entire membership of the arrangements committee, which was increased to seven, instead of the usual five, and is composed as follows: New, Indiana; Vorys, Ohio; Mulvane, Kansas; Murphy, New Jersey; Williams, Oregon; Rosewater, Nebraska, and Duncan, North Carolina.

The form of the call for delegates to the national convention including as it did a disposition of the troublesome question of presidential preference primaries, received much consideration in the early hours of today. Several forms of call had been drafted and it was apparent that a sub-committee probably would be appointed to consider this question alone. It was also conceded that the committee, while recognizing the support of the six states that have already adopted the primary system, to choose delegates in that way, would not recommend general adoption of the system.

Won't Stop Other States.

Neither was it contemplated that the committee would cut other states off from holding primaries if they saw fit. In other words, it was agreed, for instance that if the Republican leaders in Ohio, the President's own state, could get together on some form of primary for the selection of delegates at large, the committee's call would be so worded as to sanction the arrangements.

The southern members of the committee were in session again today, planning to resist any attempt at the next convention to cut down the representation from the south.

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The Above Show for Themselves What a Few Weeks Use of Schlegel's Magic Eye Lotion Has Done.

Grateful Patients tell of almost miraculous cures of Cataracts, Granulated Lids, Wild Hairs, Ulcers, Weak, Watery Eyes and all Eye Diseases—many have thrown away their glasses after using this magic remedy one week. Send your name and address with full description of your trouble to the H. T. Schlegel Co., 6091 Home Bank, Bldg., Peoria, Ill., or fill out the coupon below, and you will receive by return mail, prepaid, a trial bottle of this magic remedy that has restored many almost blind to sight.

Free Bottle Coupon

This coupon is good for one trial bottle of Schlegel's Magic Eye Remedy, sent to you prepaid, with testimonials from thousands of cured patients. Simply fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and mail to the H. T. Schlegel Co., 6091 Home Bank Bldg., Peoria, Ill.

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City.............. State..............

GEORGE FORMALLY INDIA'S EMPEROR

Is Officially Crowned at Delhi Durbar, Together With Consort.

Delhi, Dec. 12.—King George V. and his consort Queen Mary were today proclaimed emperor and empress of India. The culminating act of tne English monarch's accession to the throne of his vast Indian dominions took place amid a scene which for richness of color and magnificence of decorations probably has never been surpassed in modern times. The crowning was followed by an act of generosity on the king-emperor's part, of which a slight hint had already been given. The viceroy proclaimed that the king-emperor was to donate a large sum of money to promote popular education and that further handsome gifts would be made.

Brilliant Scene.

The huge ampitheatre which had been erected in the Durbar camp was thronged from an early hour. The bright tissues and sparkling gems of the many Indian princes and the smart uniforms of the soldiery contrasted strongly with the white dresses of the European ladies and the sober garb of civilian officials. The great feudatory princes and rulers of India with the leading British officials occupied seats of honor near the pavilion located in the center. Screened from the gaze of the curious by a lattice framework, a number of Maharanis and other Indian ladies of high rank occupied two sections of the front galleries. The interval of waiting was beguiled by the playing of military music. The soldiers played a large part in the Durbar and a guard of honor composed of 100 picked men was drawn up before the central pavilion. Troops of every arm surrounded the arena in a compact mass and lines of soldiers extended along the route of the royal approach.

The booming of an imperial salute announced the approach of the emperor and empress. The royal carriage drawn by four magnificent horses was almost hidden from view by the gaily caparisoned escort. The emperor wore a robe of imperial purple, a surcoat of purple with white satin breeches and silk stockings. He was decked with the collars of the orders of the garter and the star of India and also with the star of the latter order. The Imperial crown consisted of a band of diamonds studded with large emeralds and sapphires with rubies in the center and a cap of purple velvet turned up with ermine.

The Queen's Dress.

The queen-empress's dress was of white satin embroidered with a design of roses, thistles and shamrocks, with a border of lotus flowers. The star of India embroidered the front of her dress. Her majesty's imperial robe was of purple velvet trimmed with ermine and with a border of gold braid. She wore the orders of the garter and the star of India. Her ornaments were a diamond and emerald necklace and brooches.

Carriage after carriage with members of the suits followed the imperial pair. The guard presented arms and the bands burst into the royal anthem. The combined processions proceeded slowly to the great central tent where their majesties stood to receive the homage and congratulations of the governors, ruling princes and other representatives of British India. When this gorgeously uniformed line had filed pass the imperial and vice-regal parties appeared before the vast assemblage in the Durbar amphitheatre. When they took their seats on the crimson dais, the strains of the national anthem were heard and the people rose as one person and stood in profound silence.

The first formal act of the ceremony was performed by the foreign secretary who advanced to the dais and asked permission of the emperor to open the durbar. At his signal a long roll from the drums and a thrilling call from the bugles were sounded, followed by a triumphant peal of music from the bands. Then a note from the herald's silver trumpets rang over the plain.

200 MINERS SHUT IN BY EXPLOSION

Rescue Work Is Halted as Flame Pours From Openings.

Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 9.—Imprisoned in a mine and probably asphyxiated by noxious fumes or incinerated in the raging flames, is the fate which seems to have overtaken 200 miners near Briceville, this morning, as a result of dust explosion in the main mine of the Cross mountain system.

The workers had just entered the shaft for their day's toil when detonations were heard, followed by puffs of smoke from the shaft opening.

As news of the explosion spread about the Briceville district throngs of women and children rushed to the mine entrances, and clamored to be allowed to make their way inside to aid in the rescue. Many of the women knew their husbands had entered the mine before the explosion. Most of the wives, however, maintained brave hearts. The majority of them had witnessed almost similar scenes.

One woman who gathered others about her attempted to cheer her weeping sisters.

"Now I know my old man ain't dead," she asserted. "It'll take more than a dust explosion to kill him."

Of all the men who went into the mine this morning, three have escaped. They were John Lang, Sam Farmer and Bert Haymaker. They were in one of the lateral shafts at the time of the explosion. Warned by the blasts rumble, they escaped before overtaken by flames.

These men observed bad "signs" as they entered the mine. They believe the exact location of the blast is at least two miles in the interior and 800 feet from the Mountain crest.

The number of men entombed is now variously estimated at 125 to 268.

On account of the cave-in and the smoke and flames, it is impossible for volunteer rescuers to proceed into the mine. They must await the coming of the federal rescuing apparatus.

WOULD END RUSSIAN TREATY

House Committee Will Urge Congress to Act Quickly.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The house committee on foreign affairs today unanimously agreed upon the Sulzer resolution directing the immediate abrogation of the 1832 treaty between the United States and Russia because of the discrimination by Russia against American Jewish citizens in the recognition of passports. The committee will urge congress to take quick action on the resolution.

MONTH'S WORK AT PANAMA

Men Dug 2,598,024 Yards of Earth Out of Ditch.

Washington, Dec. 12.—With two less working days the record of the canal diggers on the Isthmus of Panama for November was 2,598,024 yards of excavation against 2,331,678 yards in October. There was a falling off, however, in the amount of concrete laid, November's record standing at 107,672 cubic yards against 143,304 yards in October.

TO SAVE THE FISH

New Berne, N. C., Dec. 13.—Persons interested in the conservation of the fishing industry in North Carolina, particularly the sea-coast and tidewater fisheries, met in conference here today to launch a concerted movement for an adequate state law dealing with the subject.

WOMEN DID IT ALL

Cast Majority of Ballots, Defeated Socialism and Prohibition in City Election

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 8.—A study of the results of Tuesday's municipal election shows that the women, at their first exercise of the ballot, wielded a powerful influence—in fact, did it all. Following were the accomplishments of the women voters Tuesday:

Cast more than half of the total vote.
Defeated Socialism.
Defeated prohibition.
Declared for municipal newspaper.
Voted for device to preserve pavements.
Voted more quickly than men.
Required less coaching than men.
Brought peace throughout city.
Outvoted men in nearly all precincts.
Worked for candidates more enthusiastically than men.
Converted many former foes to their cause.

Three Important Measures.

There were three important measures to be considered besides the mayoralty, the most important being the drastic prohibition measure, designed to make the city "dry as a bone."

The women voted overwhelmingly against that; but they declared for a municipal newspaper and for the ordinance requiring the street railway company to equip its lines throughout the city with the Trilby rail.

"The women," said a political leader, "gave much thought to the election issues and in this instance they believed a flanged rail would better preserve the paving of the streets."

It was the most peaceful election in the city's history. Only three cases of trouble were reported and these were trivial. Undoubtedly the participation of women brought this condition.

Victors Praise the Women.

Oponions by those who led the fight for Alexander and the good government ticket against Harriman and the Socialists are unanimous in praising the women for the result. Chairman Lee of the Citizens' committee said today:

"The indomitable spirit characteristic of Los Angeles women has averted a calamity and given us a victory which is a landslide. The credit belongs to our women who, laying aside social affiliations and factional differences, turned out by the thousands and worked to a common end——the good of Los Angeles."

The Woman's Progressive league was organized Oct. 10. Tuesday they put into the field 2,000 trained workers, captains, and lieutenants of precincts, who, from the opening to the closing of the polls, were on duty seeing that every woman's vote was cast.

Four Generations Vote.

In precinct 170 one of the prettiest events of the day was enacted when four generations of one family cast their first ballots. The first was Mrs. Katherine Shinn, who next Sunday will celebrate her ninety-second birthday. She was brought to the polls by her daughter, Mrs. Mary Kenny. Men of the citizens' committee acted as courtiers to Mrs. Shinn, who, however, insisted upon carrying her own ballot to the box and watching it counted. Besides Mrs. Shinn's daughter, representatives of the next two generations who voted were Miss Elizabeth Kenny, her granddaughter, and George Mayer, her grandson, who, 71 years younger than the head of the family, also was casting his first vote.

Six women over 84 years of age voted in this precinct.

Excitement Kills Widow.

Mrs. Sarah Louise Flaught, a widow, aged 71, was so overcome with excitement at casting her first ballot that she fell as she was leaving the polling place and died of heart failure.

Complete returns from 315 out of 317 precincts give George Alexander, incumbent, candidate of the Good Government league for mayor, 83,978, and Job Harriman, Socialist, 52,293. No Socialist candidate for any office came within 25,000 votes of winning.

Prohibition was defeated by a vote of 31,691 for and 87,344 against.

TARIFF BOARD'S END NEAR

Taft to Put the Responsibility Up to the Democrats.

Washington, Dec. 12.—President Taft proposes to place squarely on the Democrats the responsibility for the abolition of the tariff board. In messages with reference to the revision of the wool and cotton schedule he will call attention to the valuable service the board has given and recommend an appropriation for its continuance.

This recommendation will not be adopted by congress. The Democratic house has announced it will not appropriate another cent for the tariff board. This means the board will go out of existence on June 30 next, by which time the appropriation available will be exhausted.

TO LET SHUSTER STAY ON JOB

Russia and Persia Reported to Be on Eve of Compromise.

Berlin, Dec. 12.—A Russo-Persian compromise is probable, according to a telegram from Teheran to the German cable company. It is reported that Russia is satisfied with Persia's apology and that the Russian government will withdraw its demand for the dismissal of W. Morgan Shuster, the American acting as treasurer general in Persia, and also that it will not ask for any indemnity.

There will, however, in future be an Angle-Russian control over appointments of officials by the Persian government.

30 YEARS BETWEEN TERMS

McCreary Again Kentucky Governor, Maybe as Last Confederate.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 12.—After a lapse of more than 30 years, James B. McCreary, for the second time in his long career of public service, was today inaugurated governor of Kentucky. The inauguration crowd was the largest ever seen here.

SEEKS ATLANTIC RECORD

Liverpool, Dec. 12.—The Cunard liner Mauretania left this port today with the expectation of establishing a new record for the round trip at Christmas time. She will depart from New York within 32 hours after her arrival there and will be due back at Fishguard as the Christmas ship on Dec. 21.

LIVE STOCK MEN MEET

Denver, Colo., Dec. 12.—A strong protest against removing the duties on meats, hides, cattle and live stock products will be made by the American National Live Stock association, which began its fifteenth annual convention in this city today.

OUTSIDE BLAST DESTROYED MAINE

Members of Board Report Battleship Destroyed by External Agency.

Washington, Dec. 9.—The United States battleship Maine, which sank in Havana harbor in February, 1898, as the result of an explosion, was blown up from the outside.

This was announced today by the naval board which has been examining the wreck. The finding confirms the report of the original investigators who made a superficial examination of the wreck shortly after the disaster.

Rear Admiral Vreeland, chairman of the board, made this report to the president and secretary of the navy:

"The board finds that the injuries to the bottom of the Maine were caused by the explosion of a charge of low form of explosives exterior to the ship between frames 28 and 31, strake B, port side. This resulted in igniting and exploding the contents of the six-inch reserve magazine A-14-M, said contents including a large quantity of black powder. The more or less complete explosion of the contents of the remaining forward magazine followed. The magazine explosion resulted in the destruction of the vessel."

All of Board Agree.

The board turned over a voluminous report to Secretary Meyer. In this report is the work of the investigators individually and collectively. It is from this report that Admiral Vreeland made his findings, unanimously agreed to by the other members of the board.

Naval Constructor Ferguson made while in Havana a wooden and paper model of the Maine, showing the wrecked parts. This model has been set in the office of Secretary Meyer and will be used by the board in demonstrating to the secretary how they came to their conclusions.

According to a member of the board the conclusions drawn (the findings) were entirely from the wreck itself. This member said positively that nothing foreign was found in or about the wreck to indicate that a mine or other exterior explosion caused the magazines to explode. Their whole deductions are from the shapes in which the wrecked parts were found. No piece of plate foreign to the ship was found and brought to Washington. The only evidence brought back with the members was the model made by Constructor Ferguson.

Two Reports Differ.

There is one point in the two reports which differ. The first board reported the original or primary explosion to have occurred at frame 17. The board today states that it occurred between frames 28 and 31, strake B. Strake B is the sheet plating on the side of the vessel below the armor belt and above the keel.

According to the powder expert of the navy there was no smokeless powder aboard the battleship Maine and the powder in the 6-inch reserve magazine was not of such nature as to explode spontaneously. This officer, an authority on powders, says that an exterior jar or explosion was the only thing which would have ignited the powder in this magazine.

A significant fact was developed in the hearing of the first board which so far as can be learned is not touched on in the second report, and that is the finding of an unexploded powder tank from the very magazine which the present board declares was the first to explode and which explosion caused the explosions of the 10-inch magazine forward and near frame 17.

Secretary Meyer announced that there might be a further statement on the report of the board after it had been considered by the President. One member of the board was of the opinion that the report never would be published in full, but would be kept in the confidential archives of the navy department.

The declaration that a "low form of explosive" was used in the outside explosion, indicates a belief that a mine and not a dirigible torpedo was the instrument of destruction.

This only deepens the mystery of the destruction of the Maine. A mine charged with sufficient powder to blow in the bottom of a ship must have weighed several hundred pounds. To plant such a mine and lay the electric connection necessary for its discharge would have required the services of a number of men.

REGENT GIVES UP CHINESE THRONE

Prince Chun Abdicates, as Requested by Wu Ting Fang for Revolutionists

Peking, Dec. 6.—Prince Chun, the regent and father of the child emperor, abdicated today.

His place as guardian of the throne is taken jointly by Shih Hsu, a Manchu prince and former president of the national assembly, and Hsu Shih Chang, vice-president of the privy council.

Prince Chung has been the chief figure in China since the death of the Emperor Kwang Su and the empress dowager in 1908. From the dark days which followed the death of those rulers he emerged the ruler of China.

At no time was Prince Chun's regency a smooth one. He tried to hold to a middle ground, which pleased neither the Manchu reactionaries nor the native progressives. He has handled the present crisis with perhaps something less than his old-time vigor and recent reports have hinted that his mind was weakening.

Wu Ting Fang, the former Chinese minister at Washington, who is now one of the revolutionary leaders in Shanghai, issued an appeal to Chun a few days ago urging him to abdicate in favor of the republic. It was reported later from Peking that Chun was willing to accept a pension and retire to Je-Hol if his personal safety was assured.

CARDINALS' SUITES DISPERSE

Rome, Dec. 12.—The suites of the new American cardinals have begun to disperse, seven of those attached to Cardinal Farley having left for Cherbourg. They will sail from that port on board the Prinzessin Cecilie on Dec. 15. Mgr. Dennis O'Connell, auxiliary bishop of San Francisco, will leave Europe on the same steamer, embarking at Bremen.

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THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, Dec. 4.—Senate—Convened at noon. Committee appointed to notify the President that congress was in session. Senators Smith, Georgia, and Gardner, Maine, sworn in. Senator Curtis elected to serve as president pro tempore until December 12. Meeting hour fixed for 2 p. m. daily.

House—Convened at noon. Committee to notify the President that congress was in session, was appointed. Representative Littleton, on point of personal privilege, answered attacks upon him charging him with being a "steel trust ally." Estimates amounting to $745,834,563 for the fiscal year were submitted for appropriation legislation. Representative Sulzer introduced joint resolution providing for the abrogation of the 1882 treaty with Russia. Five new members were sworn in. Scores of bills and resolutions introduced, including proposed repeal of Sherman anti-trust and Canadian reciprocity laws. A resolution of Republican Leader Mann, appointing a committee to investigate the attack on Mr. Littleton was referred to the rules committee. A resolution of condolence on the death of Representative Madison, of Kansas, was adopted. H. B. Martin, of American Anti-Trust League, presented memorial asking impeachment and expulsion of Representative Littleton.

Tuesday, Dec. 5.—Senate—Met at 3 p. m. President's message read in both houses. Lorimer investigation resumed with testimony for the defense. Stephenson senatorial election investigating subcommittee probably will report to the full committee just before Christmas holiday recess. Enforced publicity of trust affairs advocated before interstate commerce committee by witnesses. Monetary commission decided to prepare a bill carrying out its conclusion along line of the Aldrich plan. Senator Smith turned back to the treasury $3,000 pay for senatorial service while governor of Georgia. About 200 recess nominations, mostly postmasters, army and navy officers, submitted by President. Poindexter (Washington) criticised court of commerce decision in Spokane navy case. Abrogation of Russian passport treaty proposed in bill by Culberson (Texas), and petition presented by Martine (New Jersey). Repeal of Canadian reciprocity proposed in bill by Heyburn (Idaho).

House — Representative Hamlin urged bill requiring expenditures from secred fund of state department be reported to congress. Steel trust investigating committee decided to confer Thursday on its procedure in view of government suit. Speaker Clark refused to act on memorial asking Representative Littleton's expulsion. President, in a resolution, was asked what countries had applied for free admission of print paper and pulp wood. Tariff program conference of Democratic members of ways and means committee called for Wednesday. Speaker Clark received unofficial appeal for American intervention in Persia.

Wednesday, Dec. 6.—Senate—Not in session. Lorimer inquiry resumed. Monetary commission resumed executive sessions. Anti-trust legislation discussed at senate committee hearing.

House—Met at noon. Miscellaneous bills considered under call of committees. J. D. Rockefeller and the Rev. F. D. Gates invited to appear on Monday before steel committee. Government estimates attacked as misleading by appropriations committee chairman. Diplomatic recalls urged by Representative Berger, Socialist, on account of Russian passport trouble. World's sugar prices probed by sugar inquiry committee. Tariff plans discussed by Democrats on ways and means committee. Congress probably will not act on Persian incident. Representative Sims claimed bill abolishing commerce court would be passed. Railroad physical valuation bill introduced by Esch (Wis.). Mine rescue work government liability bill passed.

Thursday, Dec. 7.—Senate—In session at 2 p. m. Lorimer election investigation resumed. Corporation ethics discussed at anti-trust hearing by E. H. Gary, of United States Steel corporation. Employers' liability commission will begin final hearings Dec. 14.

House—Met at noon. President's message on foreign relations read. Sugar beet competition discussed before sugar trust committee. Hearings on Clayton bill to provide jury trials in indirect contempt proceedings begun. Persian appeal for aid read in house. Permanent tariff board bill postponed indefinitely in committee. Report urging national reservation to preserve Niagara Falls received. Democratic Leader Underwood indorsed for the presidential nomination by the Alabama representatives. Tobacco census bill vote deferred until tomorrow.

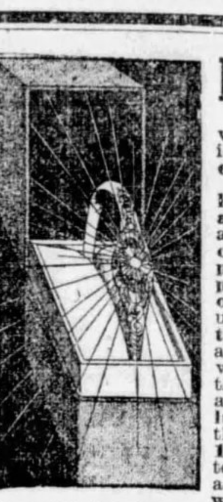
Friday, Dec. 8.—Senate—Not in session. Lorimer senatorial investigation continued with witnesses for the defense.

House—Met at noon. Beet sugar farmers subpoenaed by sugar trust committee to refute testimony of peonage in Colorado. Representative Moon, of Pennsylvania, denounced reports he had a "near fist fight" with Representative Thomas, of Kentucky. Bill for semi-annual tobacco census passed. General service pension bill debated. Action on service pension bill deferred.

Saturday, Dec. 9.—Senate.—Not in session. More witnesses for the defense heard at Lorimer inquiry.

House—Met at noon. Controller bay charges finally dismissed by investigating committee. "Sugar trust" inquiry continued, with evidence that "the trust" is disposing of some beet and cane factory holdings. Free raw material doctrine attacked in speech by Representative Burgess, of Texas. Preparation of appropriation bills begun. Investigation of entire interior department proposed by Mr. Graham, of Illinois. Debate on Sherwood bill to increase pensions.

A German explorer has discovered a South American native tribe which regards eating in public as something of which to be ashamed.



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ADVISED TO DEFY CZAR

State Department Instructs American While Cossacks March on Teheran.

Teheran, Dec. 8.—With 2,000 Russian Cossacks advancing to occupy Teheran, proclaim martial law and eject him at the point of the bayonet, W. Morgan Shuster, financial agent of the Persian government, was advised yesterday by the American state department to stand upon his constitutional rights and defy the czar.

This startling move by Russia was officially reported by Charles W. Russell, United States minister at Teheran yesterday. Following this intelligence, a cable was received by Minister Russell instructing him to advise Shuster to stand his ground.

Russia Wants Attack.

So bitterly does Persia resent the belligerent attitude of Russia in sending her famed though hated Cossacks the belief is expressed here she will pounce upon them and precipitate a war. Nothing would delight Russia more than such an attack, as it would give her the excuse, so long and so vigorously sought, to occupy and hold for all time the northern half of Persia.

Should Russia eject all Persian officials, as is expected, Shuster, following his instructions, will appeal to Minister Russell and lodge protest with the Russian diplomatic agent here.

The situation will then become one of international import between the Russian and American governments already ruffled by the czar's refusal to honor passports held by American citizens of Jewish birth.

Cossacks Soon in City.

According to dispatches received here today, the Russian military force which left Resht Dec. 3, is at Kasbin. It is a three-day march on foot from Kasbin to Teheran. As the Cossacks are mounted, it is not improbable the advance guard will arrive at Teheran Saturday.

The British government has blocked any intention Russia may have had of reinstating in power the ex-shah of Persia, Mohammed Ali Mirza, by informing the cabinet in St. Petersburg that it is impossible for Great Britian to recognize him.

QUEEREST WILL IN BOSTON

Covers Two Feet of Yellow Tinted Rice Paper.

Boston, Dec. 12.—The most singular document among the 750,000 wills on file in the Suffolk registry has just been placed there after a journey of 13,000 miles from China. It winds up the affairs of the estate of Lee Houe, a former Boston merchant, who was killed in a railway accident while returning from a visit to China. The will is inscribed on a sheet of yellow tinted rice paper, two feet long and two feet wide. It consists of several columns of Chinese hieroglyphics and an English translation, accompanied by the certificate of identity of Lee Houe's wife and son, and also their receipt for $20,000, the widow's share of the estate. Photographs of the wife and son are pasted in the upper right hand corner. On another paper is the finger print of the widow used in lieu of signature.

The widow's certificate was sworn before Li, acting magistrate of the Hain-Ning district, who signs himself as an official "with brevet rank of sub-prefect and privileged to wear the single-eyed peacock feather."

Spirits for Rheumatism

The use of spirits in the treatment of rheumatism has proved an innovation among the medical profession. When mixed with certain other ingredients and taken properly it is said to be an almost infallible cure for rheumatism and back-ache. Here is the formula. "From your druggist get one ounce of Toris compound (in orininal sealed package) and one ounce of syrup of Sarsaparilla compound. Take these two ingredients home and put them into a half pint of good whiskey. Shake the bottle and take a tablespoonful before each meal and at bed-time." Results come immediately. If your druggist does not have Toris compound in stock he will get it in a few hours from his wholesale house. Don't be influenced to take some patent medicine instead of this. Insist on having the genuine Toris compound in the original one ounce sealed yellow package.